The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The Situation at Changsha

Attempt to Form a Left Wing Regime in Peiping

Some Interesting News-Fakery by Putnam Weale

39 Missionaries Killed; 98 Captured in Five Years

A Chinese Reader at Large in Yankeeland

By Art Yun

The I. T. & T. and Future Telephone Service; China's Prospects for Seat on League Council; Dr. Wang's "Abolition" of the Diplomatic Corps; The Sino-American Air Contract; Great Britain and Child Slavery in China; Is There Oil in China, By Chun Yin; A Visit to Wang Ching-wei, by Edward Hunter; The Foreign Trade Missions to China, by C. Y. W. Meng; Hongkong Must Wait on China for Currency Reform; The Bandit Menace in Kiangsi, by K. T. W.; Red Menace Overshadowing Central China, by C. T. Liang; Shanghai Labor Situation Improved; Nanking or Peiping, an Editorial from the London Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1930 VOLUME 53, NUMBER 10

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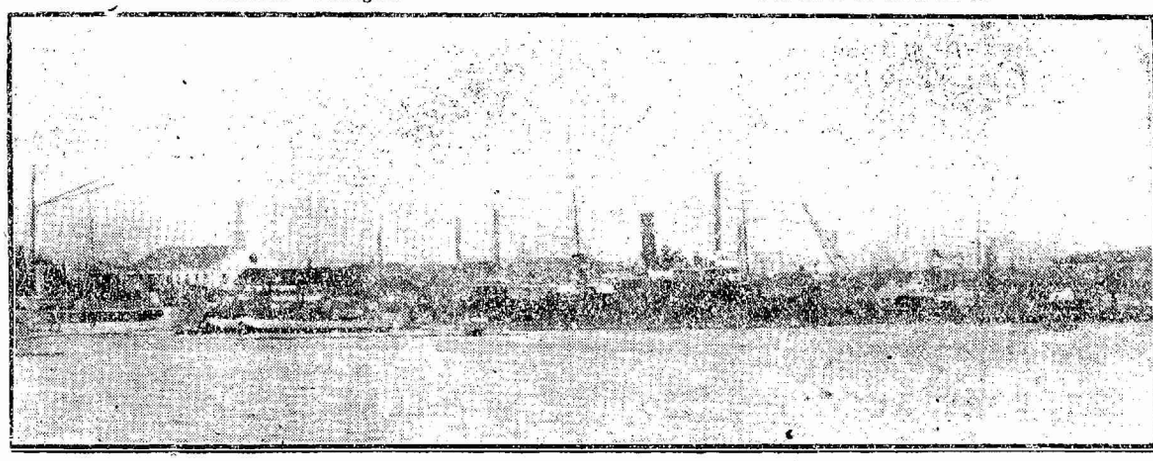

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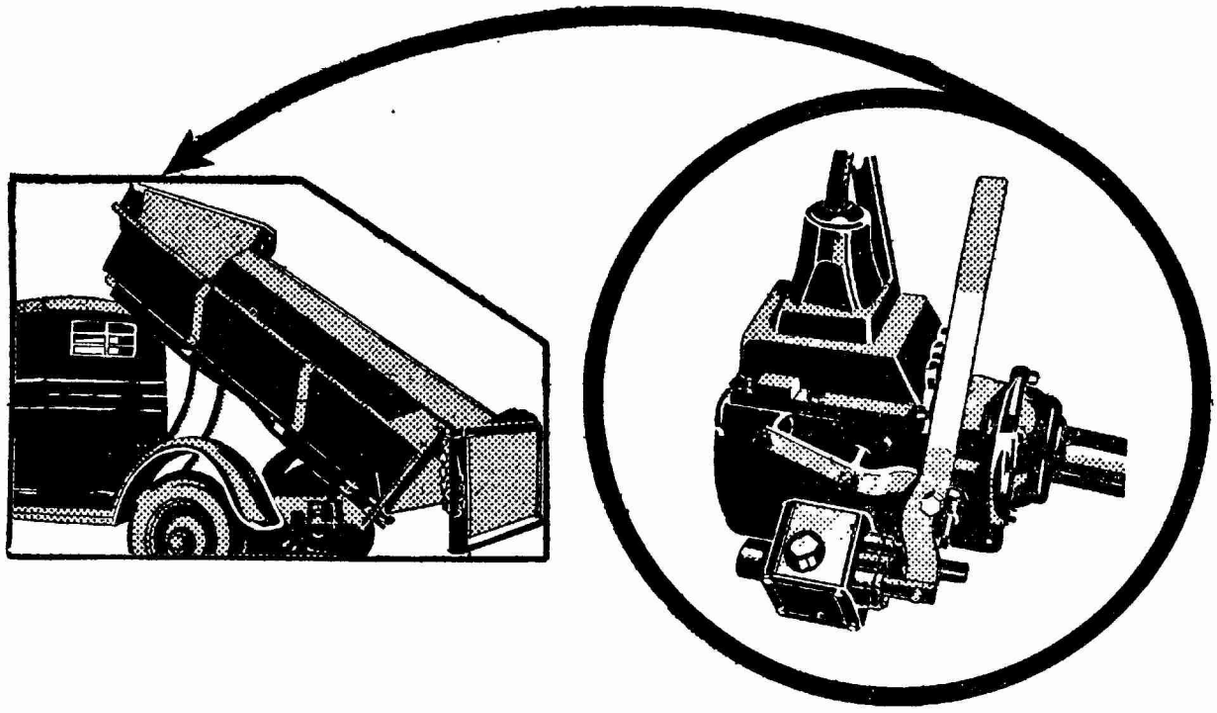

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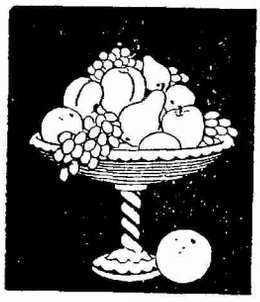

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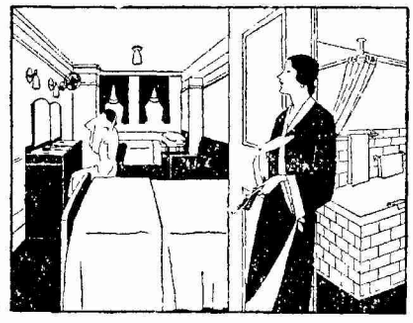

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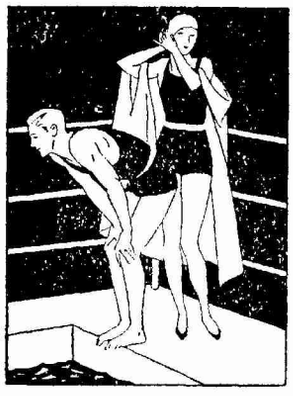

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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NOTICE

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORM ERLYITS, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING OR SUBSCRIPTION SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON AND PRESENT CHINA CONDITIONS!

NEWS reports from Washington on Thursday of this week told of conferences which the British Minister had held with officials of the State Department regarding present conditions in China. On the same day the British military authorities at Shanghai announced that they had dispatched a "composite" company consisting of platoons of rifles and machine-guns to Hankow. Earlier in the week there were reports from Hankow stating that American, British, Japanese and an Italian gunboat had been fired upon by Chinese communist troops at Changsha and that the foreign boats had replied, silencing the communist batteries. Several foreign sailors were wounded by communist gun-fire. Reports appearing elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* based upon eye-witness accounts of foreigners who were in Changsha at the time of the communist occupation, indicate that the property losses were less than originally reported. But while the actual burning of foreign property was less than originally announced, the looting was general and probably only equalled by what happened when communist troops seized Nanking in 1927.

The National Government, or at least prominent officials of the Government. have announced that the Government will assume responsibility for what happened at Changsha. A Japanese *Rengo* report from Nanking on Wednesday stated that the Government had instructed Gen. Ho Chien to make an immediate estimate of the losses to foreign property. As to the actual responsibility for the Changsha affair, Chinese as well as foreigners generally blame Ho Chien for his inefficiency. He has repeatedly permitted forces hostile to the Government to invade his province and on several occasions Gen. Ho Chien apparently has not been able to make up his mind as to which side he was on. The real cause of the communist atrocities in Changsha as well as elsewhere in South China aside from general misgovernment, has been the withdrawal of Government troops from that area in order to meet the menace of the attacks on the Government by the rebel generals, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. Recently, Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader in the Kuomintang, has added his political strength to that of the rebel militarists in the North.

The National Government, recognized by the United States and the other Powers, is naturally in a difficult position. On one side it is being at-

tacked by a miscellaneous group of rebel generals and disbruntled politicians who are united on nothing except their opposition to the present head of the National Government. On the other side the Government is being attacked by communist-bandit elements, frankly in alliance with Moscow. Also there seems to be evidence that Moscow may have a hand in what is happening in Peiping for various politicians in the North have indicated their desire to resume diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R., which, if consummated, would immediately strengthen the hands of the communist elements that are trying to establish a soviet administration in China. Also, it would bring back to China the whole horde of Bolsheviks, —consuls, trade agents, "G. P. U." intriguers, agents of the third International and so on, who were kicked out in 1927.

There is no concealing the fact that conditions in China are again approaching a crisis. And, in accordance with past history, we again have the agitation for foreign military intervention. This puts the problem up to the Powers and particularly the United States. When the situation reached a crisis in 1927 it was President Coolidge who brought stability by his declaration that the United States would not participate in any program of foreign armed intervention but would permit the Chinese to work out their own salvation. However, President Coolidge announced equally emphatically, that the United Stated intended to protect its nationals and their properties. A similar announcement by President Hoover at the present time would have an equally stabilizing effect on the present situation, particularly in view of the news from Washington that certain foreign ministers in the American Capital are beginning to display activity over the China situation! While using all legitimate means of protecting their own interests against communist-bandit depredations, and doing everything legitimately possible to strengthen the Central Government against the agents of chaos and worse, the Powers should exercise extreme care that their activities do not provide the Bolsheviks with the political ammunition for which they have been long waiting in order to direct the Chinese political situation into another general anti-foreign movement!

THE I. T. & T. AND FUTURE TELEPHONE SERVICE

THE Shanghai Municipal Council last week took the final step necessary for the transfer of the local franchise from the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, a British concern, to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, an American corporation. The Chinese Ministry of Communications has been objecting to the sale of the local telephone system to the American company, but we imagine the objection of the Minister of Communications will finally be adjusted; as a matter of fact we imagine that the objections of the Chinese Government could have been smoothed out in the beginning had it not been for the activities of other foreign interests who were disappointed bidders for the telephone franchise. According to report, one of the contenders for the franchise, when it was discovered that its bid had been rejected, then went to the Chinese and encouraged them to put up a fight with the object of blocking the sale. Whether this report is correct we do not know, but now that the transfer of the franchise is in process of being carried out, there is hope that the I. T. & T. will make its peace with the Chinese Government so that work can be started immediately on the modernization of the local system. Obviously, the officials of the I. T. & T. must realize that the Shanghai telephone system cannot be operated in a "water-tight-compartment" within the Shanghai foreign settlements. It must establish connections with Chinese systems in the adjoining Chinese cities and long-distance connection with other parts of China. Also, it has ambitions to establish long-distance wireless connections with other countries. None of these things can be carried out by fighting the Chinese Government, because the success of the investment here must depend upon a satisfied Chinese patronage, just as truly as the success of any foreign enterprise operating in China must depend upon Chinese good-will. The selling of telephone service, in the long run, is essentially no different from the selling of kerosene, cigarettes, newspapers or chewing-gum —the customer must be satisfied.

It is no secret that telephone subscribers in Shanghai have not been satisfied. They have been exasperated, insulted, trampled under foot and generally made miserable by a telephone service that has gained the unenviable reputation of the "world's worst" service. As recently as last week, practically all of the telephones in a large office building in Shanghai suddenly became "dead." Subscribers reported their troubles to the complaint department and were informed that the trouble "would be attended to." The difficulty was not adjusted until several of the subscribers wrote letters to the company threatening to withold payment for the period the phones were out of order. Then, after five days of no service, the company sent around a slip explaining that the trouble was due to some defect in an underground cable and "was being repaired." Had the company possessed any sense of responsibility to its customers it would have sent a representative around immediately and explained the trouble. But this was not done, only the too familiar phrase "the trouble has been reported," being the only reply which subscribers received when their complaints were reported. We imagine that the I .T. & T. will handle these things differently and that in future some responsibility will be felt for those who use telephones, pay their bills and thus make dividends possible. In this connection, we always have had a secret admiration for the Chinese general in Canton, who when "sassed" by a telephone operator, sent a squad of soldiers around to the telephone exchange and put the offending operator in jail!

The installation of automatic telephone equipment in Shanghai should also put an end to another abuse which Shanghai's long-suffering telephone users have been forced to put up with—telephone-espionage. Another expressive word for this evil is "wire-tapping," meaning by this that it practically has been impossible to obtain secrecy in telephone conversations. Chinese officials residing in the Settlements have oft complained of this evil, one man claiming that it practically was impossible for him to use his telephone for confidential conversations. Foreigners also have been subjected to this indignity, in one case to our knowledge a foreigner who suspected his telephone was being

interfered with, employed a telephone engineer to make some independent tests and proved that his suspicions were correct. It is therefore to be hoped that one of the first things the officials of the I. T. & T. do will be to dismantle that secret room in Shanghai where the intelligence officials of a certain nation are supposed to sit and "listen-in" on the telephone conversations of Shanghai residents whom they have reason to suspect of "ulterior" designs. To put the whole matter succinctly: we hope that the I. T. & T. will give Shanghai an honest and efficient telephone service based upon modern methods which have been found to be successful in other lands and also we hope that they will shortly make their peace with the Chinese authorities, in order that telephone service to other parts of China may be established as quickly as possible!

39 MSSSIONARIES KILLED, 98 CAPTURED IN FIVE YEARS

THE *Chinese Recorder*, leading journal of the Protestant Mission Boards in Shanghai, in its August issue, published the following editorial under the heading "What Christian Missionaries Have Endured."

Due to the kindness of Rev. Father D'Elia, we are able to incorporate with our own statistics regarding Protestant missionaries killed or kidnapped a similar summary of statistics regarding the number of Catholic priests killed or kidnapped within the past five years. The list is as follows:—

Protestant Killed:	*Missionaries Kidnapped:*	*YEAR*	*Catholic Killed:*	*Priests Kidnapped:*
2	5	1924	1	1
—	10	1925	—	2
2	13	1926	3	6
3	3	1927	6	18
4	5	1928	3	6
1	23	1929	8	6
12	59	1924-29	21	39

This presents to us another aspect of a problem that faces missionary effort in China today. In presenting the above table it behoves us as a missionary body to bear in mind the significant fact that Chinese pastors and priests have suffered yet more. There are certain fields in which our workers' itinerate where whole communities have been wiped out, where there remain nothing but ashes, where not only there is no pastor with his group of Christian followers but where it is difficult to find among the ruins, the remains of the Church building that was formerly standing.

Even when we call attention to these facts we must realize that the missionaries and the Chinese church are only bearing a small share in the yet larger measure of suffering throughout all China to-day. It would be unworthy to commiserate ourselves, rather should our sympathies go up to the common people everywhere as they pass through the agonies of an inevitable revolution, a revolution unexampelled in the annals of history in its intensity and extent.

CHINA'S PROSPECTS FOR SEAT ON LEAGUE COUNCIL

THE Journal of the League of Nations Union, *Headway*, published in Canada, printed the following editorial in its July issue dealing with the subject of China's candidature for a seat on the Council of the League of Nations. ,

One of the most important questions to be decided at the coming Assembly of the League of Nations, though no one has said much about it as yet, is whether China is to be elected to a seat on the Council. There may seem, at first sight, many reasons why she should not be, chief of them, the absence in China of any Government in whose future confidence can be felt. Another reason is that the coming Council elections are already rather cut and dried. It is taken for granted that Cuba will be succeeded by some other South American State, and that Norway will take the place of Finland, while Ireland is a confident candidate for the British Dominion seat at present held by Canada. Neither of these reasons, however, is conclusive. China is China, no matter what Government may be in power at a given moment, and it is of the utmost importance to the world that China as a whole should turn to Geneva rather than Moscow. At present, though the Moscow star is not in the ascendant, China has by no means made her choice. The success or failure of her candidature for the League Council may go far to turn the scale. If China were elected, it would mean pretty certainly that Ireland would not be. Quite frankly, it is impossible to describe that as a disaster of the first magnitude. There is a good deal to be said against the doctrine that one seat on the Council should always be reserved for a British Dominion as distinct from Great Britain; still more to be said against the idea that Ireland should step over the heads of older Dominions, like Australia, South Africa and New Zealand; and more still against the demand for Ireland's election in 1930 instead of China's, when, if China is elected now, Ireland can still stand a year hence. All things considered, the arguments in favour of China's election must be considered decisive.

DR. WANG'S ABOLITION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS!

AN important announcement of Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on July 7, pertaining to the status of the so-called Diplomatic Corps, went entirely unnoticed by the foreign newspapers in China, despite the fact it was one of the most revolutionary announcement that the Chinese Government has issued in many months. As a matter of fact, Dr. Wang's political rival in Peiping, Dr. Chu Ao-hsiang, who is director of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's foreign office in the former Chinese capital, declared that Dr. Wang's "abolition" of the Diplomatic Corps "was perhaps the most sensible thing that Dr. Wang had uttered for many, many years." As for Dr. Wang's statement, he declared "that the former abnormality of the Senior Minister speaking on behalf of the diplomatic representatives accredited to the Chinese Republic cannot be countenanced by the National Government." Continuing, he stated that while the Diplomatic Corps "had admitted value in connection with social functions, it was of no service otherwise....Diplomatic representatives accredited to China are entitled to the same treatment as Chinese representatives accredited to foreign capitals."

Dr. Wang's declaration on this subject was inspired by a Note which M. Oudendjk, Dutch Minister and "doyen of the Diplomatic Corps" sent to E. S. Cunningham, American Consul, and

"doyen of the Shanghai Consular Body," for handing to the Shanghai office of the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Note pertained to the Tientsin customs deadlock, but what it contained probably will never be known, for Dr. Wang returned it unopened to Mr. Cunningham, and in due course it probably was forwarded back to the Dutch "doyen" and has found a haven in the archives of the Diplomatic Corps in Peiping. Thus, in a declaration which occupied but a dozen lines of type, the National Government has destroyed another sacred foreign institution in China the so-called Diplomatic Corps. As a matter of fact the actual destruction of the Diplomatic Corps, was accomplished several years ago when the Soviet Russians sent Karakhan to China as an "ambassador." Karakhan, being an "ambassador" and thus outside the sacred circle of the Corps, which was composed of "ministers" only, did many devilish thing while he was in Peiping, but the most "devilish" was the publication of a little book which consisted of some 130 pages. The book was written by a member of the "Red" Embassy staff, one M. J. Pergament, who dug into the files of the old Russian Legation and exposed the workings of the so-called Diplomatic Corps, of which the old czarist Minister had been a part. The book attracted little attention outside of academic and diplomatic circles, but was of tremendous importance in that it exposed the workings of the little "government within a government" which operated within the old Diplomatic Quarter in Peiping. The *Review* on several ocasions in the past, called attention to the abnormality of a system which gave the ministers of European powers, usually the minister of some small Power who had lived in Peiping long enough to become "doyen" the right to speak to the Chinese Government on important questions directly and indirectly affecting the interests of the United States.

Briefly the so-called Diplomatic Corps was made up of the accredited foreign ministers of those Powers possessing "special treaty rights." The Corps had the right to, or at least exercised the right, of administering the so-called Diplomatic Quarter, that little section of sacred foreign soil wherein the Legations were located. But according to the regulations, nothing could be done without unanimous consent, hence the activities of the Corps took on a political complexion popularly known as "log-rolling," meaning by this that one minister by standing out, usually could get what he wanted, because he always had the power of blocking some other minister's desires later on. Therefore, if the Japanese Minister wanted to put over something, he usually could get action, because the other ministers knew that if they refused, the Japanese minister would block their games later on. As a result of this situation the Diplomatic Quarter became a sort of "catch-all" for all kinds of enterprises from the granting of safe-refuge to favorite Chinese officials to the protection of cabarets or even worse.

From the standpoint of its activities in respect to the Chinese government the Diplomatic Corps has been little more than a gigantic bluff, but there is no questioning the fact that it had its influence upon the Chinese Government in the past. It actually became a sort of super-government of the Powers and placed China somewhat in the position of an international colonial dependency. According to Pergament's book the Corps did, or attempted to do, all kinds of things from the regulation of motor-car traffic in the Legation Quarter to the admonishing of the Chinese Government on all kinds of domestic and international questions. Any foreign minister, who considered the interests of his nationals menaced by some Chinese action, could invoke the power of the Corps and in due course a Note would be presented by the "doyen," or chairman of the group, the "doyen' having attained this position of prominence by the process of seniority; in other words he had lived in Peiping longer than any other accredited minister. It usually was convenient for this post to be filled by the minister of some small power that had little commercial interest in China. When any matter came up affecting the interests of some of the larger Powers in China which did possess interests, often it was more convenient and less embarassing for the minister of the large power to utilize the services of the "doyen" than to make a direct protest himself. This was responsible for the ridiculous system which developed wherein the minister of some small European state would formally present a Note to China dealing with some subject in which neither he personally nor his country had the slightest interest. The *China Truth*, a bi-lingual magazine published by Chinese interests at Canton, recently published the following interesting comment on Dr. Wang's recent action in "abolishing" the Diplomatic Corps,

> "Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, very pertinently declared that the evil practice of the senior foreign diplomat speaking on behalf of the entire Diplomatic Corps would not hereafter be countenanced by China. He stated that the Diplomatic Corps possessed an admitted value at social functions but not otherwise. The representatives accredited to China were entitled to the same treatment as the Chinese ministers in foreign capitals.
>
> "Certainly, this should be the correct attitude taken by China vis-a-vis the foreign powers. As pointed out by Dr. Wang, the Diplomatic Body acts only in social functions, because in state ceremonials the foreign representatives would be able to turn out a better show by some sort of concerted action. In state functions exactitude is required, and sometimes there are rehearsals before the event takes place. In such social gatherings, it is deemed desirable that the foreign diplomats should elect a spokesman who does the speech making and leads his colleagues in point of precedence. The selection of a doyen of the diplomatic body falls on the minister or ambassador who has seen the longest service in the capital where he is accredited. In a republic like China, there is little ceremony between members of the diplomatic body and the head of the Government, but in a monarchy like Great Britain, meticulous care has to be exercised at levees or presentation to court.
>
> "Nevertheless, the foreign diplomats in Peiping have utilized this idea in political matters. They gathered together and sought the doyen to speak on their behalf in diplomatie affairs. As a result, a sort of united front has always been presented toward China in any issue between the Chinese Government and one or two of the foreign powers. In other words, this amounts to a simple case of bullying by a concert of action. For example, if China had a dispute with Japan, the Japanse minister would seek the help of the senior foreign diplomat, who is often used as a tool. Then, when he utters something to the Chinese government, an impression is immediately gained that the views of the doyen or senior foreign diplomat coincide with those of the other powers. During the Manchu regime, the emperor was often bluffed by the threats of the senior diplomat and was easily bamboozled by this artifice.

"No doubt, such a practice is neither fair to China nor to the foreign powers. In the minds of the Chinese, the powers always help one another in securing concessions in China, while in fact some of them do not know what their representatives have done. Experienced official like Dr. C. T. Wang knows too well this game can no longer be played, and in future he will no doubt ignore the communication of the senior foreign diplomat unless he speaks only on behalf of his own country. Seeing that this diplomatic camouflage deceives nobody, it should be wiped off the official slate."

SOME INTERESTING FAKERY BY PUTNAM WEALE

THE *Illnstrated London News* for July 5 contained an article and a number of illustrations dealing with the present Chinese civil-war, by Putnam Weale, the English writer, novelist and propagandist, of Peiping, that represented the worst example of news fakery that has happened in China for many years. Putnam Weale, it should be explained, is the pen-name of Lenox Simpson, chief of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's propaganda bureau who was responsible for the recent seizure of the Tientsin customs house, and the disruption of the administration of the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration, the first time in practically 80 years of British administration. The National Government at Nanking, recognized by the Powers, has repeatedly asked the British Government to take legal action against Simpson under powers which it possess by virtue of the Orders in Council, but to the present the British authorities have done nothing.

The article by Weale (Simpson) which appeared in the July 5 issue of the *Illustrated London News*, represents as stated, about the worst example of news-fakery that has ever been put over on China by a foreign writer. The article occupied more than three pages, but most of the space was taken up by pictures submitted by Weale and herein rests most of the fakery, although there are also several incorrect statements in the text. One of the pictures is reproduced herewith, as an illustration of the extent to which Weale has gone in putting over propaganda for the Northern Military Coalition; unfortunately there is not sufficient space available in *The Review* for the other pictures which Weale used in his article, there being eleven in all. The *Shanghai Evening Post* on August 4 printed all them and exposed the fakery that had been put over on the London paper. As for the picture reproduced herewith, the figure pointing is that of Gen. Wu Kwan-hsin, former Governor of Heilungkiang province of North Manchuria, who was killed along with Marshal Chang Tso-ling, when Marshal Chang's train was blown up. The picture was taken by James Elder, adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, several years ago, probably in 1926, at the town of Tsitsihar, located about 200 miles northwest of Harbin. But the elements of time, place and persons, didn't prevent Putnam Weale from digging this picture from his files and using it in his article in the London newspaper with the title, "The leader of the Kuominchun forces against those of the Nanking Government: Feng Yu-hsiang (the burly figure in white) surveying the progress of his troops." In other words, Weale has taken a picture of the dead Wu Kwan-hsin, taken at least four years ago in North Manchuria, and converted it into a recent picture of Feng Yu-hsiang directing his troops on the Honan front.

The other pictures which Weale used in his article, represented equally glaring examples of news-fakery. For instance there is a picture of the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang, seated alongside Gen. Chang Chung-chang, former tupan of Shantung. It was taken near Kalgan four years ago at the time the Manchurian forces drove Feng Yu-hsiang's troops out of Peiping and back into the Northwest. But in the *Illustrated London News*, this picture, under the guiding influence of Putnam Weale, carries the following title, "Outside the city of Lanfeng (Honan) after the pressure had been relaxed: A lull in the fighting between Feng Yu-hsiang's troops and the Nanking Government forces." Thus a picture of Manchurian troops taken at Kalgan four or five years ago, now does service again as Kuominchun troops in the battle of Lanfeng in Honan province. Another picture of Gen. Wu Kwan-hsin's cavalry, taken at Tsitsihar, also several years ago, does service as "Feng Yu-hsiang's cavalry in the Honan fighting." A further picture showing Manchurian soldiers (in heavy overcoats with the familiar Manchurian chevrons on the shoulders) standing alongside a number of "Stokes" mortars, is marked to lead the reader to think that it is ,'artillery used in the fighting between the Kuominchun forces of Feng Yu-hsiang and the Government army." A picture showing a "dug-out" used by the Manchurian forces in the fighting with the Kuominchun troops at Kalgan, more than four years ago, again does service as a "recently captured trench by Feng's forces in the fighting at Lanfeng in Honan." A picture of Fengtien troops standing alongside a military train at Kalgan several years ago, is converted into a recent picture of "Kuominchun troops" in the recent fighting in Honan," by the clever hand of Putnam Weale. And finally, the worst of the collection: a gruesome photograph of a mass of dead soldiers heaped up alongside a wall. According to Putnam Weale, this picture constitutes, "Grim proof that the war still raging in China lacks none of the customary horrors: a pile of dead at a section of the battlefield near

—*Picture by E. P.*

This picture illustrates the news-fake which Putnam Weale put ever on the Illustrated London News." The picture was taken in Tsitsihar, North Manchuria, several years ago and shows the late Gen. Wu Kwan-hsin, former governor of Heilungkiang. Under the guiding hand of Putnam Weale, the same picture recently was used in the London newspaper with the following title, "The leader of the Kuominchun forces against those of the Nanking Government: Feng Yu-hsiang, the burly figure in white, surveying the progress of his troops."

Lanfeng where the fighting was especially severe." The only things wrong with this picture are that it wasn't taken in Honan and the bodies of dead soldiers were neither Nationalists nor Kuominchun. They were the bodies of some of the soldiers of Gen. Kuo Sung-lien, who rebelled against the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling, north of the Great Wall, several years ago. The only truthful thing about the picture is that the soldiers were Chinese soldiers and they were undoubtedly dead; otherwise the whole thing is a glaring piece of fakery.

To put it briefly, Putnam Weale has performed a marvelous act of legerdemain: he has transformed the entire Fengtien army as it appeared four or five years ago into the present-day Kuominchun army now operating on the Honan front against the Government troops. When these pictures were taken Putnam Weale was acting in an advisory capacity to the Fengtien faction and Feng Yu-hsiang and the Kuominchun were the objects of his attacks. Now the situation has switched around and Weale is now supporting the Kuominchun and the Northern rebel crowd against the Central Government. Perhaps he still feels a proprietary interest in the Fengtien army, hence thinks he has a right to transform them into Kuominchun troops for use against the Central Government without reference to the wishes of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

As for the text of the article, also replete with incorrect statements, one small paragraph will suffice to show the trend,

> "Thus on June 1, the fifth day of the fifth moon, Chiang Kai-shek's fatal day came upon him just as foretold by the fortune-tellers. Wounded by a shell-splinter and with his best divisions shot to pieces, he knew that this battle had been the turning point in his career, which is now almost certainly at an end.

Since Weale's article was published in the July 5 issue of the *London Illustrated News*, it obviously must have been written a month earlier, say, about June 1, or two months ago at the beginning of the fighting on this sector which is still in progress. It referred to the fighting in the vicinity of Lanfeng on the Lung-Hai railway, about thirty or forty miles to the west of Liuho, where Gen. Chiang has his advanced military headquarters. In the first week of July when a party of American and British correspondents visited the Nationalist front, they interviewed Gen. Chiang at the village Liuho, where Gen. Chiang was enjoying excellent health and had not been wounded. Apparently the fake story about Gen. Chiang's being wounded in the left arm, also originated with Punam Weale: at least he was responsible for giving it circulation in England in a widely-read London newspaper. Earlier in his article, Weale, in referring to the battle of Lanfeng, declared, "From information now available it was not only the bitterest struggle under the republic, but the bloodiest battle seen in China for a hundred years." No one disputes that the battle of Lanfeng was serious, because the Nationalists suffered probably 15,000 to 20,000 wounded and Feng is alleged to have lost 15,000 in killed alone, but to say that it was the "bloodiest battle in a hundred years," overlooks the suppression of the Taiping rebellion of the middle of the last century which is said to have netted several millions killed. In describing the rival forces of Feng and Chiang, Weale refers to the Northerners as "rough, strong, uncouth." The army of Gen. Chiang is described by Weale in the same sentence, "A semi-foreignized group that has had plenty of foreign assistance, but has lost its own soul." In this description Weale found it convenient to overlook the element of Red Russian advisers previously with the Kuominchun, or the fact that the Red Russian now have been supplanted by Japanese military experts. Apparently he was only interested in hitting at the National Government's German military advisers, for he mentioned frequently Gen. Chiang's "German-trained" model division and Gen. Chiang's "Hindemberg line." In spite of this, however, Weale declared that Staff work in China "is probably not more advanced than it was in Europe in the eighteenth century."

Space has been devoted to this instance of news-fakery by Putnam Weale because it provides an excellent example of the way in which readers of newspapers abroad are misled by certain writers. How can readers of the *Illustrated London News*, for example, be expected to understand what is going on in China when such articles are presented for their perusal? If the National Government is able to win the present war against the Northern rebel generals (and the Communist armies in the South) the Government probably will take steps to punish Putnam Weale, not only for his propaganda, but also for his share in the seizure of the Tientsin custom house. Then, in accordance with usual practice, Weale probably will put up a terrific howl and will invoke all of the powers of exterritoriality to protect himself against Chinese prosecution or deportation, just as other foreign correspondents have done before him. Western editors, steeped in the traditions of a free-press, do not realize the problems of the Chinese Government, or the Chinese people, in connection with this matter of news-fakery on the part of foreign journalistic "buccanneers," who ply their trade in this part of the world, otherwise they would not be so quick to criticize the Chinese when they strike back or try to protect themselves against misleading reports. If someone had the time to dig deeply into the underlying causes of this present, and probably, most-senseless, of civil-wars, he probably would find that news reports and propaganda written and circulated by foreigners with axes to grind, had more to do with the creating of animosities among the Chinese generals than any other element. Of course, it reflects no credit on the intelligence of Chinese generals or officials, that they permit themselves to be swayed by these reports, but it must be realized that means of communication in China are poor and that the fake report may stand for a long time before it can be corrected. Also, as stated, it must be realized that Chinese generals, generally speaking, are ignorant and easy victims of the clever foreign propagandist who is out to "put something over." In the case of Putnam Weale, he had occupied a well-paid position as adviser to the Peiping Government, but lost his job when the Nationalist came in. Since that time he has been "gunning" for Nanking, using all of the arts of the journalistic profession, with which he is all too-familiar. As for the Nationalists they probably have been kicking themselves for not "taking him on" when he applied to them for a job as adviser in 1927!

The Situation at Changsha

THE outstanding elements in the situation at Changsha, which was captured by communist troops on July 28, are approximately as follows:

1—While all foreign property, both business and missionary was looted, only a small amount of mission property was burned.

2—Non-missionary property burned included a portion of the Japanese Consulate, Japanese club and a Japanese hospital and two British steamship jetties or hulks. While several attempts were made to burn mission property, the only building allegedly destroyed was the residence of the Rev. W. H. Lingle of the Presbyterian mission. Chinese property destroyed, including government buildings and private business property far exceeded the losses of foreigners.

3—The communists probably obtained $3,000,000 (silver) in Changsha by looting banks and business houses and from the chamber of commerce. Property owners were forced to pay over the equivalent of two months rent, otherwise their property was burned.

4—According to Chinese refugees arriving in Hankow, the number of Chinese massacred by the communists exceeded 2,000, while it was reported that more than 4,000 Chinese were missing, consisting largely of provincial and municipal employes and members of the Kuomintang. It was claimed that those missing were either killed or carried away for ransoms.

5—The communists, while strongly anti-foreign, were not particularly, anti-Christian, foreign missionaries reporting that Chinese Christians were not singled out for persecution unless they happened to be members of wealthy families.

6—The leader of the communist forces which occupied Changsha, apparently was Peng Tuhuai, reputedly less violent in his activities than other leaders of so-called communist "armies" operating in Hunan and Kiangsi.

7—The Soviet Russian paper *Pravda*, organ of the Communist Party, published in Moscow described the Chinese communist occupation of Changsha as a "great success" of the Chinese peasant movement, asserting that it constituted a serious blow to the Kuomintang, the counter-revolutionists, the imperialists, Trotzyists (political opponents of Stalin, present Soviet dictator), and "other social renegades. The Moscow communist paper advised the Chinese Communist Party to advance its activities in the industrial areas of Hankow and Shanghai at the same time conduct a propaganda for the establishment of a Soviet regime in the districts under the jurisdiction of the National Government.

8—American, British, Japanese and Italian gunboats were fired upon by communist batteries and according to report, all foreign war-craft replied in kind, silencing the communist batteries. Seven American and three British sailors were wounded.

9—With the possible exception of the Rev. Allen N. Cameron, no foreigners were injured and only one missionary, the Italian Catholic Priest, Fr. Baima, was captured. Fr. Baima later was released due to the intercession of a Chinese military officer who had studied in Belgium. Several missionaries, especially four women members of the Presbyterian mission at Siangtan (20 miles south of Changsha) are still unaccounted for, but according to latest reports were safe. The four women were Misses Catherine Woods, Muriel Boone, Gertrude Rugg and Mrs. Gelwicks. The Rev. W. H. Lingle of the Presbyterian mission, whose residence in Changsha was burned, came to China more than forty years ago from Hillsboro, Ill. He was the first foreign missionary to visit Changsha forty years ago. He is 70 years of age and is planning to retire from missionary work this fall. Miss Maude Russell, of Hayward, Cal., a graduate of the University of California, who was secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Changsha and George Helde, of Cincinnatti, Ohio, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. arrived in Shanghai this week, Rev. Cameron is supposed to be still in Changsha.

10—General Ho Chien's troops, which had control of Changsha, put up little if any, resistance to the communists, it being alleged that they handed over their arms without a fight. Some 200 members of the Hunan Residents Association in Nanking passed resolutions severely condemning Gen. Ho Chien for his failure to defend Changsha and asked the National Government to punish him.

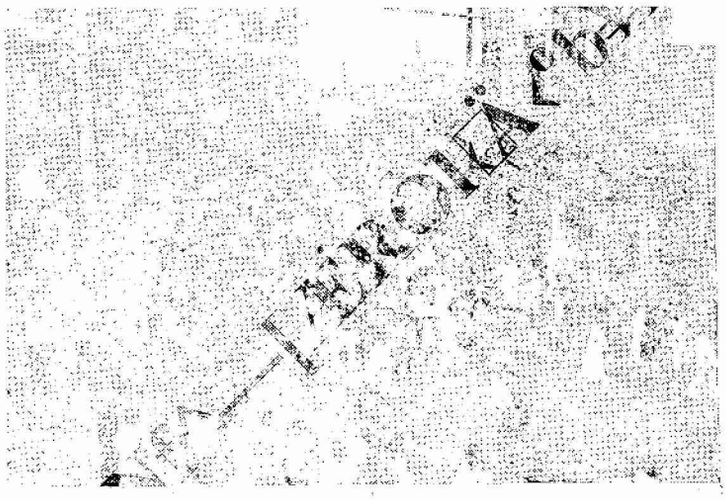
Foreigners, chiefly missionaries, who were members of the Protestant and Catholic missions in Changsha and were present at the time of the occupation of the city by the communists, who arrived in Shanghai during the week were unanimous in their belief that the destruction of foreign property in Changsha was not as serious as at first reported. But while little mission property was burned, all mission as well as foreign business property was thoroughly looted, the looting being somewhat similar to the action of communist troops in Nanking in 1927. According to Miss Maud Russell, who had been connected with the Chinese Y. W. C. A. in Changsha for several years, Chinese civilians in Changsha had expected a communist uprising for several months; that there was serious dissatisfaction with the head of the provincial government, Gen. Ho Chien, who had put up little resistence when the province was invaded by the Kwangsi rebels and "Ironsides," a few weeks previously.

The communists apparently had maintained a secret "under-ground" organization in Changsha for many months, possibly since the overthrow of the radical Kuomintang government and its Soviet Russian advisers at Hankow in 1927. The communists had capitalized the discontent among the ranks of the Chinese and had cleverly spread the propaganda that their only enemies were the "bad" gentry, officials, former-officials and foreign imperialists and they had no animosities against the common people whom they alleged they were trying to help. Opposition to the communists was largely broken down by the spreading of propaganda that no one would be injured who did not resist or oppose the communists. The communists also caused dissatisfaction among Gen. Ho Chien's troops by spreading the propaganda that Ho Chien had received large sums from the Government for the payment of his troops, but had pocketed the money. As a result of the communist propaganda word was spread through Changsha from house to house, "Don't resist the communists; open your doors when the communists arrive." The communists paid special attention to Chinese who wore foreign-style clothing or silk garments or employes of foreign firms. Two Chinese young women, Y. W C. A. members whose families were of the merchant class were caught in a street occupied by the communists, but escaped complications by entering a shop and donning cheap coolie attire. The

HOW SHANGHAI HANDLED INTERNATIONAL "RED" DAY

Chinese communists, most of them allegedly of the student classes, attempted demonstrations in the Shanghai foreign settlements on August 1 in accordance with Moscow's instructions. Due to precautions by the police authorities, who raided several communist bases previously, the Shanghai demonstrations had little effect. The picture on the left shows one of the sixteen communistically inclined students being arrested and taken to the police station.

The attempted demonstrations on "International Red Day," or August 1, in Shanghai began at about 10, o'clock when some 600 student communists and a few laborers attempted a parade at the corner of Tibet and Nanking roads. However, when the police arrived, the crowd scattered, leaving in its wake considerable communistic literature. The picture on the right shows one of the agitators being loaded into the "black-maria," or police wagon.



The literature distributed was in the form of small leaflets containing communistic slogans written in simple Chinese characters. Most of the slogans were, "Laborers, Strike and Riot—Protest Against the Second World War," "Uphold the Soviet Union," "Overthrow the Imperialistic Kuomintang," "Uphold the Soviet Union Distict Conference," etc. The picture on the left shows the crowds at one of the busy corners.

Perhaps the most significant communist leaflet distributed read somewhat as follows, "The Soviet Union is the land of non-capitalists. . .The imperialists are seeking to overthrow the Soviet Union. All Chinese laborers, farmers and oppressed peoples should unite to prevent the invasion of the Soviet Union through China. Rise up, riot and support the Soviet Union." The picture on the right shows one of the armored cars which patrolled the streets of Shanghai on International Red Day.

Hunan Bible Institute upon which a Los Angeles oil millionaire had spent many millions of dollars, escaped destruction because the communists desired to use the premises as their headquarters. The Y. W. C. A. property apparently escaped destruction because the communist leader, Gen. Peng Tu-huai, established his headquarters in the home of one of the members of the board of directors of the organization. The communists started to burn one of the Presbyterian mission schools, but desisted when warned that the fire might also consume the entire block of Chinese property. They then tore up the floors in one of the buildings. Foreign firms in Changsha received high praise from the Chinese for their successful efforts in asisting in the evacuation of all members of the families of their Chinese staffs. One Standard Oil launch took out seventy Chinese, all members of their staff and families. They were on the launch for nineteen hours, the only foreigner aboard being Miss Russell of the Y. W. C. A. General Ho Chien, head of the provincial government, repeatedly assured the residents of Changsha that "there was no danger of a communist occupation." He executed five alleged communists only three hours before his own headquarters was surrounded and his bodyguard disarmed. How Gen. Ho Chien managed to escape from the city was a mystery to all the refugees, Chinese as well as foreigners. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sent one of his foreign military advisers to Changsha a week prior to the communist occupation for the purpose of making an investigation and helped Gen. Ho Chien in his defense plans. While Gen. Ho Chien's force in Changsha was small, most agree that they could have held the city, had they not been overwhelmed by the communist propaganda, plus the allegation that they had not received their pay.

According to a detailed report that was based on an interview with the Italian Catholic Priest, Fr. Baima, which was sent to Shanghai through one of the Protestant missions on August 4, he was captured by the communists shortly following the occupation and was confined in a room of the Hunan Bible Institute. He was incarcerated along with a large number of Chinese who were being tortured by the communists in order to find out where their wealth was concealed. Fr. Baima was finally released through the intercession of a Chinese secretary of Gen. Peng, who had studied in Belgium and who spoke French. Finally Fr. Baima was provided with a passport signed by the communist leader and was permitted to move freely about the city. When he visited the Catholic compound, he was taken prisoner again by other communist soldiers who could not read his passport, but was released when they took him to the headquarters. He finally succeeded in getting back to the river and aboard the Italian gunboat, *Carlotta*, and in company with five other Catholic priests and five nuns, was taken to Hankow. It probably was partially due to Fr. Baima's entreaties with the communist leaders that orders were issued later on to cease the burning of foreign property.

Fr. Baima's testimony corroborated the testimony of other foreign missionaries that the Reds were not attacking Christians per se. He declared that many members of his congregation as well as protestant Christians were moving about the streets unmolested by the communists, but that wealthy Christians were objects of communist wrath along with other wealthy Chinese. As to the looting of foreign property, Fr. Baima was authority for the statement that all foreign buildings in the city had been thoroughly looted, including the Catholic property, the looting of which he had personally observed. There was, however, no "indiscriminate" looting, all being handled by the Reds in accordance with a prearranged plan, probably worked out by communist spies who had been in the city prior to the occupation. All official buildings and yamens, were both looted and burned, the communists paying particular attention to the destruction of official records, including land-titles. Practically all large shops in the city were looted, but the burning of property lessened after Tuesday, July 29. However, there was some specially-planned incendiarism later, particularly on Thursday, July 31 when the wharves belonging to the British firms, Jardine, Matheson and Company and Butterfield and Swire were burned. While he personally had seen the looting of the Episcopal mission buildings, he was told that an attempt to burn the buildings had been given up because of the fear of the fires spreading. As to the status of the Evangelical, Lutheran, Y. M. C. A. and other properties, he had no first-hand information, but in regard to the Presbyterian property, he was informed by Chinese that the residence of Rev. Lingle and one other small building had been burned. A fire was started in the "Fuh-Siang" Presbyterian middle-school, but it was extinguished before much damage resulted, following which the communists tore up the floors and carried all movable articles away. A fire started in the roof of the Presbyterian church building went out without much damage being done. He did not think that the Yale-in-China University buildings, particularly the hospital had been burned, but everything, excepting the hospital, was looted.

As a result of the communist drive against anyone giving evidence of even moderate wealth, "coolie-attire" suddenly became popular, all so attired being permitted to move about freely. According to Fr. Baima, the firing of foreign gunboats did little damage to city property with the exception of buildings along the Bund in which the communists had concealed themselves and from which they were firing on the foreign gunboats with rifles and machine-guns. There was little looting of property on the island where most of the foreign business people had their residences with the exception of the Japanese club and Consulate. While the offices of the Standard Oil Company of N. Y. and Texas Company were looted, the oil-storage installations apparently had not been interfered with. The managers of these companies, however, were pessimistic regarding their properties, in the event the foreign gunboats were forced to withdraw due to the falling water in the Siang river and in the event the government troops were not able to recapture the city.

Reports from Japanese and other foreign sources on Tuesday, August 5 which were received in Shanghai claimed that the communists finally evacuated Changsha on the 5th and the city was re-occupied by Gen. Ho Chien's troops, Gen. Ho Chien being assisted by several Chinese gunboats which assisted him in crossing the Siang

river. The U. S. river-patrol boat, Palos, which was fired upon by the communists on July 30 resulting in the wounding of five sailors, was fired upon again on August 4 resulting in the wounding of one other sailor. Three British sailors aboard the *Teal* were wounded by communist gunfire also on August 4. All foreign gunboats, including the American, British, Japanese and Italian were fired upon by the communists with both rifles and machine guns and returned the fire, claiming to have silenced the communist batteries. According to the reports the foreign gunboats probably were of considerable assistance to the Chinese Government troops in re-occupying the city although the actions of the foreign boats were only directed at the protection of foreign property. All of the foreign countries with property interests in the Yangtsze valley have increased their naval strength during recent days, the American naval authorities sending two additional destroyers here and dispatching two that were at Shanghai to upper river ports. Admiral T. T. Craven, commander of the U. S. Yangtsze patrol, who was in Shanghai undergoing medical treatment departed for Hankow last week. The British naval authorities dispatched additional craft to the Yangtsze area from North China ports during the week and on Tuesday, August 5 the Japanese ordered their 24th destroyer flotilla to the Yangtsze from Sasebo, three boats, the *Kashi, Mono* and *Yanagi* being scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The British military authorities at Shanghai on August 7 announced that a "composite" company of troops, including platoons of rifles and machine-guns had been dispatched to Hankow and that more troops would follow immediately. The British forces dispatched on August 6 including five officers and 110 men, commanded by Major A. J. W. Barmby.

While serious communist outbreaks had been reported along the Peiping-Hankow railway to the north of Hankow, there was little authoritative information regarding the situation elsewhere, particularly in northern-Kiangsi. On Friday, August 1, the National Government dispatched Gen. Wang Ying-sing (West Point graduate) with 2,000 troops to Kiukiang and it was reported that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, and commander of the government forces at Hankow, had been ordered to remain there and take charge of the drive against the communists. Gen. Ho had previously been ordered to proceed to the front in Honan and Shantung. Also it was reported that Gen. Liu Hsiang of Szechuen province, had sent four regiments of troops to Shasi and Ichang, thus enabling the Government to withdraw troops from those centers to Hankow for protection of the Wu-Han district.

The most serious situation apparently existed in northern Kiangsi province where the city of Nanchang, provincial capital was reported to have been surrounded. The Government ordered Gen. Lu Tih-ping, provincial governor to defend the city at all costs and it was reported that he had built barbed-wire barricades about the city and had increased his defense forces. However, it was not believed the city could be held owing to the strength and equipment of the communist "armies" and the possibility of their cutting the railway connecting with Kiukiang. Some 500 foreigners at the summer resort at Kuling evacuated the place early in the week. Foreigners at the other summer resort Chikungshan, a short distance north of Hankow were also reported to have gone to Hankow. While conditions at Hankow were reported to have become more stabilized recently, it was stated that the foreign consular authorities had issued instructions to all foreign nationals to pack their belongings preparatory to immediate evacuation should such become necessary.

Statement by Hunan Refugees

Chinese refugees from Hunan, who arrived in Hankow during the week, formed a "Hunan Refugees Association," and on August 6 issued the following statement which appeared in the *Hankow Herald*,

"Owing to the provincial troops being sent to Southern Hunan to pursue the fleeing Kwangsi rebels, Changsha was left without adequate defense. The Communist bandits at Pingkiang and Liuyang took advantage of the situation and collecting other brigand units made an attack on the provincial capital along three routes. As there were only four regiments of government troops inside the city, the invaders outnumbered the defenders who had finally to withdraw. The Reds entered the city on July 27 and immediately started a reign of terror. The Provincial Government building, the Provincial Party Headquarters and Garrison Headquarters were first to be destroyed by fire. During the four days from July 27 to July 31 the outlaws indulged themselves in an orgy of looting, burning and killing. All government schools, large business houses and prominent residences were burned. A large number of civilians were massacred and numerous government officials, party members, wealthy merchants and school teachers met with the same fate. Their slogans were "Kill all Kuomintang members," "Kill all capitalists" and "Kill all enemies of Communism." The whole population with the exception of a few hundred who had luckily escaped had to face destruction and death. For four days the city was ablaze and everywhere there were scenes of horror.

"After the Reds had captured Changsha they immediately posted out proclamations announcing the inauguration of a Soviet form of Government. They declared they would create world wide disturbances and would assist the Soviets in pushing forward a program of World Revolution. The present Communist menace in Hunan is not merely a provincial problem or a national problem. It is a problem of the whole world. The strength of the Reds at present is not big but their number will grow and their activities spread unless steps are immediately taken by the Government to bring about their suppression."

China's Participation in International Labor Conference at Geneva

China played a prominent role in the International Labor Conference held at Geneva from June 10 to 28, China's delegates were: Government, Col. M. Thomas Tchou and Dr. Woo Kai-seng; employers', Woo Tsin-tai; workers', Fang Chio-huei.

Col. Tchou spoke on the increasing co-operation between China and the International Labor Organization and China's progress in labor legislation and administration. He expressed China's desire to secure a seat on the governing body next year when its next election takes place. Mr. Wolfe, delegate of the British empire, congratulated China when Col. Tchou took the president's chair. China received the support also of France and Germany at the Conference.

Besides attending the International Labor Conference as China's first delegate, Col. Tchou had a number of other missions in Europe. He was the chief delegate of the Chinese delegation to the second world power conference held in Berlin last June. Col. Tchou was also a member of the Chinese mission to the International Exhibition at Liege, Belgium. While there he also attended the International Congress on Workers' Leisure on behalf of China.

Before returning to China, Col. Tchou was asked by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor to attend the International Budgetary Central Conference held at Geneva from July 10 to 12 under the auspices of the International Management Institute. After the conclusion of this Conference Col. Tchou visited a mumber of factories and shipyards in Germany. He returned to China *via* Siberia, reaching Shanghai August 5.

The Attempt to Form a Left-Wing Government in Peiping!

The National Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the evening of Thursday, August 7, issued a detailed statement, supported by copies of intercepted telegrams, purporting to show that Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing Kuomintang politician, now in Peiping, was the "master-mind" behind the recent communist occupation and depredations at Changsha. The copies of the intercepted telegrams contained Wang Ching-wei's signature and were addressed to Li Tsung-jen the leader of the Kwangsi rebels and Chang Fa-kofei, leader of the "Ironsides" instructing them to cooperate with the communist "armies" in Hunan and Kiangsi with the object of provoking foreign complications and menacing the Government's position in the rear "and thereby enhance Wang Ching-wei's position in Peiping." Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and commandsr of the Government troops in the Wu-Han area also sent a telegram to Nanking alleging that he had arrested secret agents of both Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang in Hankow who were carrying incriminating documents, proving that they had been sent to Hankow for the purpose of communicating with the Communists south of the Yangtsze.

WANG CHING-WEI, Left-Wing leader in the Kuomintang, whose arrival in Peiping on July 24 and subsequent political activities have more or less overshadowed the military situation at the front, went to Shihchiachuang on August 5 where he held a conference with Gen. Yen Hsi- shan, head of the so-called Northern Military Coalition against the Central Government. Immediately following this interview it was reported that Mr. Wang would proceed on down the Peiping-Hankow railway toward Honan province where he was scheduled to hold a similar conference with Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, the leader of the Kuominchun. Upon the outcome of these conferences apparently depends the fate of the opposition government which the various rebel political and military elements in Peiping have been trying to establish since early last spring when Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan launched their military attack on the Government's forces in Honan and Shantung.

The Japanese *Rengo* service, in a dispatch from Peiping on August 5 in reference to the meeting between Wang Ching-wei and the leading Northern militarist, stated that it had been decided that Gen. Yen will deal exclusively with "political and military affairs," while Wang Ching-wei will look after Party affairs. The *Shun Pao*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, in its report of the meeting between Wang and Yen at Shihchiachuang, stated that Gen. Yen had expressed his determination "to carry through his present military and political program to the end," but on the other hand Yen had declined the offer of the so-called Extended Party Conference in Peiping, "to accept the chairmanship of the new government which it was planned to establish in the former capital." Yen claimed that he wanted to occupy a "secondary position," and urged Wang Ching-wei to accept the chairmanship. While it was stated that Wang and Yen had both departed for northern Honan in order to confer with Feng Yu-hsiang, a later dispatch stated that the leader of the Kuominchun was so fully occupied with military affairs at the front that it would not be possible for him to proceed north in order to meet Wang and Yen, hence it might be necessary for them to hold their "tripartite" conference in Chengchow.

But while nothing is yet known regarding the outcome of the conference between the Left Wing Kuomintang leader and the two northern militarists, much has appeared in the newspapers in North China as well as in the Chinese papers in Shanghai showing the present political drift in the North. The *Peiping Leader* (Yen's official organ) on July 25 published the following summary of an interview with Wang Ching-wei which appeared in the *Ta Kung Pao* of Tientsin,

(1) The main task of the enlarged plenary conference of the Kuomintang is to prepare the way for the convocation of the people's conference as urged by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his declaration upon his arrival in North China in the winter of 1924, and also of the third national congress of the Kuomintang, since the one held in Nanking last summer has been repudiated by all the allied leaders. Mr. Wang maintains that at the citizen's conference the program and principles of the Kuoming should be brought up for discussion and approval, and if adopted, they will become the platform of not a single party but the entire nation.

(2) The Kuomintang should recognize the right of other political parties to exist and carry on their activities, so long as those activities are not subversive of the social order or the form of government. This is regarded as a most significant statement, indicating as it does a great change in the way of thinking of the leader of the left wing, as so far despite differences over the interpretation of the three people's principles of Dr. Sun no leader of importance has dared to contest the stand of the party that the Kuomintang is the only ruling party in China and will not tolerate the existence of an opposition party.

(3) Mr. Wang maintains that mass-movements should be encouraged but that these movements must be directed to the early realization of local self-government. Class conflicts should be avoided.

(4) He believes in a free press and strongly assails General Chiang Kai-shek for his suppression of the freedom of speech and the press in Shanghai and other parts controlled by the Nanking government.

(5) He is in favor of Marshal Yen-Hsi-shan as chairman of the new national government to be formed. Concerning party affairs he says they need complete reorganization, to which task both he and his colleagues are willing to devote themselves.

Later on, the Left Wing leader, following a conference with the other estranged "Right Wing" faction in Peiping, issued the following statemen embodying what he termed the "seven basic conditions or true principles of the Kuomintang:"

"(1) To make preparation for the convocation of a citizens' conference at which various occupational groups will be represented.

"(2) To draft in accordance with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's *Chien Kuo Ta Kang* (Principles for the Reconstruction of China) a fundamental law (whether this shall be known as the provisional constitution or the constitution will be settled later), which shall determine the organization of the new government and provide guarantees for the public and private rights of the people. This fundamental law shall be submitted to the citizens' conference for decision. If the exigency of the situation demands it, the enlarged conference may promulgate it, to be ratified by the citizens' conference later.

"(3) Mass movements should be organized in accordance with the *Chien Kuo Ta Kang* with local self-government as the starting-point. Strict vigilance should be exercised to prevent communists from stirring up class conflicts.

"(4) The Tang Pu of various grades should occupy the position of guide or supervisor in regard to the government or politics and refrain from direct interference with political affairs.

"(5) The Tang Pu should not be considered in the same light as organs reflecting the will of the people.

"(6) What is meant by 'party government' in the teachings of the late leader is that the country

should be governed in accordance with party principles. In order to secure the greatest possible benefits for the greatest number of people, efforts should be made to utilize the services of all talented men in the country.

'(7) Concerning the relations between the central government and local authorities, the system of 'equalization of power' as provided for in the *Chien Kuo Ta Kang* should be adopted. This system strikes a balance between centralization and decentralization of power."

On August 4, the *Shun Pao* published another report from Peiping quoting members of the "Extended Committee" as declaring that the new Peiping Government would be set up on September 1; that the Extended Committee would consist of seven sub-committees dealing with such subjects as publicity, organization, overseas department, and people's organization department. The same dispatch stated that numerous telegrams had been received from military leaders at the front, demanding participation in the activities of the political conferences. Another dispatch claimed that the new "government" would be quite different from the present National Government at Nanking. In other words, Kuomintangists in Peiping, had decided to do away with the "Five Yuan System" at Nanking and create something entirely new. It was necessary, however, according to Wang Ching-wei (*Shun Pao*, August 2) to have a military man at the head of the government, hence he was insistent upon Gen. Yen Hsi-shan accepting the chairmanship of the new regime. He said that contention "was historically correct" because the republic had always been headed by a military man since its establishment nineteen years ago. While Gen. Yen has not, as yet, expressed his views on the subject of the future Peiping administration, a "certain Shansi official" was quoted (*Shun Pao* August 1) as saying that Gen. Yen "would not interfere in governmental affairs in Peiping," and was maintaining "an exalted attitude" on the question of the formation of a new government. Yen was also quoted as declining to express any preference regarding the new cabinet members.

Another report, of considerable consequence, also appeared in the *Shun Pao* on August 1, pertaining to the attitude of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of Mukden, regarding the proposed new government. Wang Ching-wei declared that the formation of the provisional government "would not be affected by the indifference of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang who had declined to receive the three delegates who had been dispatched to Mukden by himself, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang." That the opposition Kuomintang leaders in Peiping have been displaying considerable nervousness regarding the attitude of the "Young General of Mukden," was also indicated in a *Kuo Wen* message which appeared in the *North China Star* on July 25. This report stated that the delegates which had been sent to interview Marshal Chang, had returned to Peiping from Tientsin, having learned in advance that Chang would not receive them. As a result of this situation, the report in the *Star* stated,

"It is also reported that the Allied leaders have changed their method of approach in regard to Marshal Chang. It was originally decided to persuade Marshal Chang to join the new government in Peiping or to name several of his adherents for cabinet posts, but as Chang might object to this on the ground that the Allies did not want to consult him regarding the formation of the government, it was finally decided to request him to express his views as to how the new government should be organized. It is felt in Allied circles that this would not offend the amour propre of Marshal Chang whose decision one way or the other in the present crisis is likely to have an important effect on the course of events."

That the "Extended Party Conference" in Peiping intends to proceed slowly with its plans for a new government, despite considerable pressure for immediate action, was also indicated in a *Shun Pao* dispatch (July 31) stating that it would require at least six months to complete the drafting of the proposed constitution, following which the Third Plenary Session of the National Congress would be called. Then, "within a year or so" a National Assembly would be called, "but prior to the Third Plenary Session and National Congress, the members of the so-called 'Extended Committee' would continue to direct affairs and assume responsibility until the convocation of the proposed National Assembly." A further insight into Wang Ching-wei's political tendencies was indicated in an interview which he held with representatives of Peiping labor unions and student organizations on July 30. In reference to the so-called "mass movements" which previously characterized Kuomintang activities at Canton and Hankow, Wang told the representatives of student and labor unions that they should direct their activities toward the convocation of a National Assembly to be composed of representatives of vocational bodies; that antagonism should not be felt toward the Peiping police authorities for their interference with the "mass movements" because it was necessary to preserve peace and order; that shop-keepers and employes should compromise their differences; that laborers should pay particular attention to their "means of subsistence," etc.' all of which indicated that the radical Left Wing leader has considerably modified his political views in order to meet conditions now prevailing in Peiping under the military dictatorship of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan.

WHAT NANKING THINKS!

The National Government has been rather too closely occupied with military affairs on the Honan and Shantung fronts and the communist activities in Hunan and Kiangsi to pay much attention to the efforts of various rebel factions in Peiping to form an opposition government, but Tai Chi-tao, head of the Examination Yuan in an address in Nanking on August 5 declared his conviction that Wang Ching-wei and his associates in Peiping had been responsible for the communist activites south of the Yangtsze. Mr. Tai declared, "Wang Ching-wei, in his eagerness to overthrow the government has not scrupled at the means to which he has resorted. The communist disturbances in Hunan were without much doubt, due to the instigation of Wang Ching-wei's followers, the so-called Reorganizationists." Similar statements also have been made by other prominent members of the National Government. Liu Lu-yin, director of the publicity department of the Central Party Headquarters on August 1 charged Wang Ching-wei with the instigation of "this orgy of destruction which was carried out in Changsha by the Reds....the purpose being

(*Continued on page 388*)

A Visit to Wang Ching-wei

BY EDWARD HUNTER

IN a like manner must the sages of old have expounded wisdom while their young disciples, seated in a semi-circle, jotted down their words on large sheets of foolscap, glancing over each other's shoulders when they missed a phrase. This impression came to mind as Dr. Wang Ching-wei underwent a two-hour cross examination at the hands of the foreign newspaper corps of Peiping a few days after his arrival in the former capital, where two decades previously he had attempted to assassinate the prince regent of China.

A half dozen young Chinese leftists were seated toward one side at the interview, taking copious notes on the proceedings. A soldier with a bayonet at the tip of his rifle peered into the room from the front window. It was noticed that the table boys carried revolvers in their hip pockets. No chances were being taken with the life of the teacher.

The scene, significantly, was the former residence of the astute Dr. Wellington Koo, a building which has assumed a sancrosanct atmosphere through being the last resting place of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, where he lay in state after his death at the Rockefeller Institute.

Wang Ching-wei himself fulfilled the role of a sage to a nicety. There could be no doubt of his utmost sincerity and smouldering enthusiasm for his cause, but there also could be little doubt that the realization of his hopes are far off. Regardless of which side won the war, he said the program of his wing of the Kuomintang would be continued.

Politics Versus Militarism

If the correspondents left with one solid impression, that afternoon, it was of the fact that men of the stamp of Wang and his following cannot be suppressed by force of arms alone. If their theories are erroneous, if they are misguided apostles of liberalism, and it is not in the province of this article to discuss that question either one way or the other, they will have to be dissuaded by other means than bullets. If they are right, the alternative arises—will they be able to imprint their will on the minds of dissenters by the help of the big swords of Feng Yu-hsiang and the muskets of Yen Hsi-shan? Every interview granted to the newspaper correspondents, —whether by adherents of Chiang Kai-shek or of the northern alliance—increases the impression that there are two phases to the present situation in China, one the conflict between the military and the other the political struggle, and there is no fundamental connection between the two. Each is a factor by itself, and if the two appear combined, it can only be a surface reaction for the sake of a temporary expedient. There probably never was a war in China for which there was reason. Regardless of the final decision on the front, the same problems will remain to be solved, and will have to be tackled in exactly the same way as would have been necessary if the military conflict had not been started. The war will solve nothing, because both Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek represent opposing states of mind which are supported by large portions of the people.

General Chiang retains the amount of popularity in North China which was his from the very beginning when he first began his positive policy after the capture of Peking. This is because there are certain proportions of the people who believe that way. The same is true for Wang Ching-wei. His popularity, particularly among the student and younger element, is deeply entrenched, and only a medieval and impossible general massacre by the victorious side could completely crush the ideas of its opponents. That is why the war is doomed to futility, regardless of the ultimate decision.

At first the visitor to Wang Ching-wei finds it difficult to imagine this youthful, quiet, clear-skinned chap as an attempted assassin and an unswerving enthusiast. He seems to have entirely too peaceful a temperament. But after the conversation has begun to involve matters vital to his principles, a smouldering fire is detected in his voice and gestures. It was undoubtedly this passion which found its outlet in his youthful effort to murder the prince regent, and which would force him again to as impossible and desperate an explosion if he is not granted a safety valve. If he is symbolic of even a small faction in the party, that phase must be kept in mind. One again realizes the wisdom of Hyde Park and the soap box orators, unhindered in their expression of "dangerous thoughts."

The revolt against Chiang Kai-shek was sheerly physical until the arrival of Wang Ching-wei in Peiping. His first few interviews gave the anti-Chiang clique something approximating a definite program which can be written down in black and white, and out of which slogans can be created. But it cannot be a popular program, inasmuch as it is not a bread and butter issue. It partakes too much of the text book.

Mr. Wang would permit the formation of rival political parties "if not counter-revolutionary." He would base his government upon regional regimes founded upon the natural village life of the people, instead of upon a foundation of thorough centralization, but the party would remain supreme! Wang's faction would not radically differ from the theoretical principles of the Nanking regime. What he promises is wholly a liberal, instead of a dictatorial interpretation of those principles. This appears to be the most apt summing up of the issue, and does not represent the writer's views either one way or the other as the correctness of the program. The purpose of this article is only to objectively analyze the relation between the present revolt and Wang Ching-wei.

Quo Tai-chi, of round face, soft hands and smooth tongue, who was former vice-minister of foreign affairs in the Nanking government, and who signed the declaration at the opening enlarged plenary session of the right and left wing of the party in Peiping as representative of Wang Ching-wei, took an important although unofficial role in the interview with the foreign correspondents. He was the John the Baptist for this political philosopher, and interpreted the words of the master at vital points, interrupting the official interpetor who had been supplied by the foreign affairs department of General Yen Hsi-shan's headquarters, so as to render a more exacting explanation.

The entry of Wang Ching-wei to the spacious parlor was the incentive for gasps of astonishment among those who had not seen him before. They had expected a youthful-appearing man, but not one so young-looking as Wang. His 47 years sit extremely lightly upon his shoulders. He takes things very easy, something strange for an apostle, either of political theories or religion.

This placid temperament was revealed after the interview when a sharp detonation was caused exactly over Wang's right shoulder by the falling of a piece of furniture. Wang hardly moved his head to see what it was, but casually kept on his conversation. His nerves are of a different mold than that of many of the Chinese in public life. After that, it could be said for certain that not only has he never tasted opium, but rarely hard liquors.

Quo Tai-chi, always alert, replied: "It's his clear conscience," when somebody asked Wang for his secret of youth.

Wang appeared shy at the beginning, but gradually became animated and began to use gestures. But throughout the two hours of the interview, it might have been a conversation between his interpreter and himself. His voice was modulated, the enunciation was clear but low pitched, and he usually looked directly into the eyes of his interpretor, as if it were he whom he was trying to convince. His gestures and the quick movements of his eyelids seemed intended only for this man. Was it a natural shyness which kept him apart from his foreign visitors?

He wore a cream-colored palm beach suit, and his hair was closely brushed back, while Quo was attired in thin Chinese gown and his hair seemed to be curled. He wore horn-rimmed eye glasses.

A Placid Temperament

The first important question asked Wang was regarding the right of opposing political parties to exist. He declared that it was in the interest of the country to let one party complete the task, but this did not require the suppression of other parties. Then, after thinking a moment, he added that one of the rules of the Kuomintang forbids counter-revolutionary activites, but that this must be interpreted in a legal way, not dictatorially.

In the reception which followed, Quo Tai-chi further elucidated this point. Opposing parties could be permitted only if they did not conflict too vigorously with the Kuomintang, he explained. Where would the line be drawn? He could not say; only that there would be greater liberality shown. The reply was very loose, and could be interpreted in any way the left wing chose. It was easy to see that the single-party idea is dear to the hearts of Wang and his associates, and it is only after

much heart-rending over the requirements of practical politics that it was decided to loosen the strings.

Wang was asked what steps were to be taken toward the formation of a government by his adherents. The first step, he said, must be the organization of Kuomintang branches (Tang Pu) so the people could be informed, and afterwards a central government. He said the sphere of influence would, of course, be regional, but the name and principles would be national, until and if such time arose when it also could be national in territorial scope.

Inquiry was made as to whether all those now at Nanking would be unacceptable to him in a new government. He replied in the negative. He said there were two groups of people to be taken into consideration. First, those with political talents, and of course, among those, only those in harmony with him could be employed. The second group was composed of technical experts, and these would be invited to participate irrespective of their affiliations or political views, as they would have no bearing on political action.

The Question of Disbandment

The tragic intensity of China's problems was evidenced by the embarrassing questions asked regarding disbandment. First Wang replied that this is an economic task and requires peace and then industrial developments so as to provide jobs for the disbanded soldiery. Soldiers are interested only in their pay, he said, and generally do not like the job of a soldier. They would be only too glad to give it up if they could fill their rice bowls by any other means. He was asked where the money would come from for the industrial projects, and replied that disbandment loans would be ample, if the money was really spent for what it was ear-marked. He declared that the expenditure of disbandment funds for military purposes in Nanking's Wuhan campaign was a fatal blunder.

Finally, he admitted that the only obstacle to this program existed not in the rank and file of the army, but in the persons of high military commanders who are unwilling to surrender their control. He avoided mentioning names. It was significant that he did not allude to any one group among the military as sinning in this respect. One could not help but wonder, and it is probable he did also, whether this obstacle would not wreck any government. He was asked what could be done to force the military officers to relinquish their control. The best reply he could give was that the party must be the mediator between the people and the military. The military must be under the control of the party, as in the beginning. If the party is healthful, it can exert this power, he insisted.

When further questioned on this, for the only time in the interview he dodged by asking his foreign audience to refer to his written articles on the subject, which, incidentally have not been translated into English! The correspondents were not inclined to be too critical on this point. They realized that in the final analysis a military leader is just that—a military leader, and his purpose in life is to continue military leadership, for which he must have soldiers, and soldiers must have wars. The deadly circle!

In the modern atmosphere of grossly exaggerated claims by propagandists on both the northern and southern fronts, it was easy for Wang to make a good impression by carefully avoiding absurd claims. He was asked whether Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is on the northern or southern side. The "Young Marshal" has been busy for many weeks repudiating the official announcements made at both Nanking and Peiping that he is on one side or the other. Wang replied that until now Chang has maintained neutrality, and he was unable to say whether he would not change his attitude. That frank answer alone made a favorable impression. It is so rare nowadays that an unpleasant truth is admitted in a few, simple words!

He expostulated carefully on the issue of tutelage, declaring that when tutelage starts, democracy must at once begin to come into force, the party merely helping the people enforce their rights under a democratic form of social existence.

District Assemblies

The different areas in China should have their own district assemblies, he said, pointing out that Nanking has replaced the district assemblies by local Kuomintangs.

These party branches (Tang Pu) must not be permitted to take the place of local self-government, he insisted, for a mass movement must originate in local incentive. Now only the district party and no other political organization is permitted, he pointed out, adding that this deprives the people of their political rights.

Nanking, he said, declares it could not put tutelage into force because of the military situation, but he said that this military phase only began early in 1929, and in the preceding year of peace, nothing actually was done to encourage tutelage. Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces are peaceful, he said but they have no local governments, declaring that the present style of tutelage is more oppressive than the military.

The correspondent for the *Tass News Agency*, who is more than a newspaperman because of the official connection of *Tass* with the Soviet government, whose task is not only to supply news but to keep Moscow informed, brought up numerous questions regarding Russia. Wang told him that he desires the restoration of diplomatic relations, but solely with the understanding that each side would refrain from interfering in the political, social and economic life of th other. He would resume relations exactly as England did. It was clear that he did not wish to burn his fingers again.

He was pointedly asked regarding Sino-Russian co-operation, and made as pointed a reply. There was close co-operation until the time of the open break, and now it is impossible to resume, he said. He recalled that when M. Joffe, as soviet representative, conferred with Dr. Sun at Shanghai in 1922, a joint declaration was issued recognizing that communism was unsuitable to China. Russia broke faith, Wang said, and therefore there can be no further alliance.

Asked regarding inland navigation, he merely commented that there is no similar case in any other nation of foreign countries operating steamship companies entirely within the borders of another sovereign land.

After treaties finally have been negotiated entirely on an equal basis, he said there would be no question as to the right of foreigners to own land in the interior of China.

He said that a committee would be formed, if the North came into power, which would examine all treaties made within the last few years to make certain that there have been no hidden protocols as the result of secret diplomacy.

As to domestic and foreign loans, forced loans of course would have to be repaid, but not so with loans voluntarily made after the revolution by the northern coalition became an actuality.

He said that at the people's conference which is intended to follow the so-called third plenary session of the Kuomintang (Wang not recognizing the one at Nanking) delegates would not be selected according to territory, but according to trade unions, guilds, chambers of commerce, trade associations, and the like. Occupational bodies would be the unit, not territory, for the appointment of people's delegates.

Whether misguided or the true apostle, the impression must remain that Wang Ching-wei symbolizes a factor which must be reckoned with entirely outside of the present conflict of generals.

Peiping, July 29, 1930.

Dollar Line Underbids Dawson Interests for Portland-Orient Mail Route

Recent reports from America show that the powerful Dollar Line interests of San Francisco and Seattle have underbid the Dawson-Dant group of Portland, Ore. for control of the proposed Portland-Orient mail route.

The U. S. Postoffice Department's award for the Portland-Orient route is being awaited with interest as it promises to develop into a keen contest between the high and low bidders. The Dollar Line is one of the largest of American Flag operators and the Dawson group also controls a big fleet of American ships.

Kenneth D. Dawson, president of the States Steamship Company, which operates a freight service between Portland and the Orient, is also a dominant factor in the Quaker Line operating in the intercoastal trade.

The Portland interests have completed plans for the construction of a fleet of new ships for the proposed line. These vessels, five in number, would, it is estimated, cost about $20,000,000. They would have a speed of sixteen knots and be of about 10,000 gross tons.

Is There Oil in China?

BY CHUN YIN

(Has China petroleum? Whether or not China has undiscovered stores of petroleum still remains to be proved. Standard Oil of New York, several years ago drilled some test wells in North China, but according to report, an insufficient supply was found to warrant commercial exploitation. It was reported that only seven test wells were drilled, which, of course constitutes no proof for the whole country. Recently it was reported that oil-bearing strata was discovered in North Manchuria near the Soviet border. It has been suggested that the large foreign oil companies, Standard of New York, Asiatic Petroleum of England, Texas Oil of America and recently Union Oil of California, who market vast quantities of foreign oil in China, might not be interested in discovering new supplies in China, but this element has not prevented exploitation in other parts of the world where markets exist. The following article by Mr. Yin deals with the possible oil fields of China.)

Principal Oil Fields

WHERE are the oil fields of China? This may be answered better by inquiring where are the Chinese coal fields and Chinese iron deposits before the advent of coal mine and iron mine developments. Intelligent exploration will locate the oil pools and the gas pools.

Szechuen

Szechuen province has been known for centuries to possess oil and natural gas. Being remote from the sea, salt manufacture from brine wells has been in progress for ages. The free falling or percussion method of drilling salt water wells was first invented by the natives long before such a thing as the oil industry was known to the world. The history of the oil industry is only about sixty years old, dating back to Colonel Drake's well in Pennsylvania—a rather recent typical American industry. The Chinese contraption for drilling wells is manipulated by hand alone. With the aid of the bamboo pole, it is possible to secure the spring effect of a spring pole. Afterwards the steam adaptation was introduced on the same principle and the standard tool drilling machine later invented. The idea really originated in China but very little about this has ever been mentioned.

In tapping the salt water the petroleum and natural gas were encountered. The natives were mainly interested in producing salt. Not being oil men, they abandoned wells containing oil because oily salt water is not suitable for producing clean salt. Oil has to this day been considered of no account largely because of lack of knowledge to refine oil. Natural gas obtained is conveyed by bamboo pipes and utilized to evaporate the brine in shallow pans to secure finer grains of salt and faster evaporation by boiling with gas as a fuel instead of drying by heat of the sun. Lampblack is also produced by incomplete combustion of the natural gas. The soot of the smoke is collected in canvas chambers and is made use of in the manufacture of Chinese black writing ink and pigment. Out of two thousand odd salt wells drilled a small number showed oil and gas. Thus the existence of oil is definitely known. Its extent could only be determined by trained experts and development should begin without further delay. The releasing of the rock pressure by reckless drilling without proper means to shut off the gas and the water may damage the pool of oil beneath, rendering future extraction of oil costly. Lifting the oil to the surface by pumping from the well is also an expensive operation. This is similar to pumping the liquid from the seltzer bottle after the imprisoned gas has escaped. With the highly charged gas in the bottle the liquid will escape from the bottle of its own accord by merely pressing the handle lever attached to the mouth of the bottle. In like manner the natural gas in the earth will boost the oil to the well and up to the surface without pumping. An oil well gusher is an exceptional case of extreme high rock pressure. Natural gas pressure is termed technically as rock pressure. The loss of escaping gas through careless sealing of the abandoned salt wells may mean millions of dollars, a hundred fold more than what can be realized from the brine of the salt industry.

The gas contains the lighter hydrocarbons. In escaping it carries the lighter consituents of the petroleum off, thus giving the oil a lower gravity than otherwise. This will produce a lower grade of oil. The light hydrocarbons are like the cream of milk.

Surface water, underground water and salt water migrating to the oil zones or oil strata, has a damaging effect on the oil. They not only drown the oil well, but the water causes emulsion. The tiny globules of water surrounded by oil film cannot settle of their own accord,leaving the oil free of water unless heat and electricity are used to prevent the little water particles from forming larger ones. The emulsion lowers the price of crude oil. Instead of the oil alone being lifted to the surface by pumping the worthless water the oil must also be lifted to the surface thus increasing the cost of production. The lack of trained government supervision over the salt wells in Szechuen is an economical loss to the nation.

In 1914-1915 Professor Lauderbach, dean of the geological department of the University of California was invited by the Chinese Government to give advice regarding the oil possibilities in and around the salt well districts of Szechuen province.

After obtaining leave from the university he arrived with a competent staff of assistants. They examined the salt well districts very thoroughly. Returning from the field to report to the government at Peking, he was met by the late Mr. Bemis, vice-president of the Standard Oil Co., of New York who left Peking to meet Dr. Lauderbach at Hankow for a conference. Nothing of importance has materialized from the field investigation. The professor returned to the university. The vice-president also left soon but unfortunately died in the States while enroute for New York City. Consequently the matter became a closed chapter for the oil investigation of Szechuen province.

In 1919 the author, as senior technical expert of the Chinese government mining bureau at Peking, obtained leave of absence with full salary and left for America. At the same time he was honored with a Chinese government fellowship for three years to do research work and advanced study in petroleum engineering. California being the leading state of the United States in oil production, the University of California was chosen to be a proper institution for my specialization. Under the tutorship of Professor Lauderbach who had visited and known much regarding the salt well districts of Szechuen, the writer obtained a tremendous advantage. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) specializing in petroleum engineering was obtained in 1922. The above professor believed that my chosen career would be of great benefit for the oil needs of China. In his congratulations he sincerely hoped the writer would in the near future be termed the father of the oil industry in China.

Shansi

Shansi province is credited with fifty oil seepages. These seepages were examined by eminent American oil geologists of high reputation. They believed that oil would be discovered if the test they outlined and recommended be carried out as instructed.

Eighteen test wells were mapped out but only seven were drilled. Three of these showed only a small amount of oil, one hole was lost, the remaining three were not promising. There were three new complete sets of standard tools from the United States in the field and full crews were specially selected with wide experience from the three oil producing states, viz., Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and California to handle the test at the time when operation suddenly ceased. What a blessing it would have been to China had this test been carried out. Even thongh no oil was encountered, the drilling of the remaining eleven wells to complete the test would not have cost much since machinery and experts were on the spot at the time. The local Chinese were friendly. Many obtained work. Others sold their eggs and chickens also vegetables to the staff. The governor of the province wanted the Americans to stay and not to abandon the work, but the order came for the experts to proceed to some better oil fields near Borneo and a few returned in the States. Thus ended the beginning of a very promising undertaking of oil development.

Before the Standard Oil Co. test, the late Empress Dowager had ordered two oil wells drilled in Shansi, both were shallow wells, yet produced oil. There is a small refinery of the nature of a topping plant still in existence.

It is logical to believe there must be oil since there are oil seepages. Seepages are evidence of the presence of oil and some actually escape to the surface.

Kansu

There are oil seepages near the great wall in Kansu province, but very little is known of that province.

The British once tried to develop Sinkiang province, but owing to vigorous protests from the provincial governor the project was abandoned.

Oil is reported in Kweichow province and examination by private interests has been going on for some time. The results are not available.

At Pen-hsi-fu colliery near Mukden, the Japanese have constructed and operated forty oil shale ovens of large capacity to extract and supply oil to the Japanese Imperial Navy.

The Japanese were once interested in the oil shale deposits in south Kwangtung province. It outcropped at two places about ten miles apart. A group of Chinese of the model Chung Shan hsien is contemplating to develop it, as well as the oil shale of the island of Hainan. A refinery is almost completed in Chung Shan hsien to handle the oil of the oil shale.

The island of Formosa off the Fukien province ceded to Japan in 1895, has oil and a huge gusher producing several million cubic feet of natural gas daily just brought in this year. Being so close to Fukien province an oil exploration is worth while.

Northeast of China oil is found in the Sakhailien Island. The northern half of the island belongs to Russia and the southern half to Japan. There are lots of coal and oil in the island.

In Burma the oil field stretches north into the Chinese territory. Burma is considered a rich oil country. Investigation for oil is worth while at the boundary. In the west or rather southwest, of China near the Persian oil fields, the general trend of oil is believed to enter Chinese territory. Although remote, still an examination will not be out of the way.

Natural gas is reported to bubble up in the Tung Ting Hu (lake) of Hunan province.

There is no doubt in many instances that oil seepages in the interior found by the natives are not reported, and their significance is thus overlooked. Although the oil is a government monopoly, the re-establishment of the national oil administration somewhat similar to the petroleum institute of the United States which will facilitate matters pertaining to oil and natural gas will be appropriate since we have bureaux of fishery, silk, etc. in existence. This administration should be handled by men who are in some sense capable and sufficiently competent in organizing a bureau that functions properly. Efficient results must be demanded of those who are in charge.

Opening up the oil pools will be a great asset to China. The income derived would pay the national debts, furnish funds for educational purposes, national defense preparations, for building roads, check floods, prevent famines and a host of other activities requiring govenment attention. By operating our own oil fields we shall retain in the country money otherwise spent in purchasing foreign oil. We furnish cheaper oil to the populace, supply our own fuel for national defense, give employment to people and increase the wealth of our country.

Figures on China's Exports to United States

Tables have been compiled at the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, from the declared export returns of the American consular offices in China excluding Hongkong, showing the declared exports from the whole of China to the United States for the month of June, 1930, and the six months ending June 30, 1930. The following is a summary.

	June, 1930	6 months ending June 30, 1930
	G$	G$
Group 1—Animals and Animal Products, Edible	585,461	3,692,291
Group 2—Animals and Animal Products. Inedible (Except wool and Hair)	2,218,736	15,788,229
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products & Beverages	239,126	3,286,655
Group 3—Vegetable Products, Inedible, (Except Fibres and Wood).	2,181,187	11,706,877
Group 3—Textiles	4,764,560	26,928,097
Group 4—Wood and Paper	39,205	308,057
Group 5—Non Metallic Minerals	44,896	309,060
Group 6—Metals & Manufactures. (Except Machinery & Vehicles)	168,058	3,199,572
Group 8—Chemicals and Related Products	48,307	817,534
Group 9—Miscellaneous	63,237	351,747
Grand Total	10,353,073	66.388,119

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"Red" Scare Overshadows Central China

BY C. T. LIANG

According to accounts of refugees recently reaching Hankow from Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan, has since last Sunday, July 27, again fallen into the hands of "Red" hands commanded by Peng Hwei-teh and Huang Kung-lio. These say that on Saturday last "Red" armies were known to be marching on the city. Upon hearing this and knowing that the Government troops stationed there would not offer any resistance to the "Red" invasion, the well-to-do people of Changsha fled, carrying with them whatever they could.

Many atrocities are being perpetuated by these bands, according to Hunan refugees who landed here later. These bands are particulary harsh on Government officials and missionaries. Wherever these two latter classes have the bad luck to cross their way, these bands seldom show any mercy. Fortunately enough, all foreign residents in Changsha boarded foreign warships at the first indication of danger. But others are not quite so lucky. Up to the present, it is already known, many houses, including missionary premises, were burned down and scores of Government officials suffered death at their hands.

Over in Western Hunan, Changteh withal came under the sway of the "Red" army. To show its growing boldness, it openly placarded its tactics to this effect: "When the Government troops advance, we retreat; when they withdraw, we return; but you people must suffer in both ways."

Capture of Nanchang

In Kiangsi, things are not much better. After the withdrawal of the different government divisions for the Northern fronts, south-western Kiangsi soon come into possession of "Red" hands. They seem never to be satisfied with their present hold. As soon as they occupied one district, they immediately spread their influence to another. The latest information to hand reports their capture of Nanchang, the provincial capital of Kiangsi.

As if the commemoration of August 1, the third anniversry of the Nanchang Communist Revolution, needs more laurels, the various "Red" armies are bending further to win Hupeh to their faith. In western Hupeh, the remnant troops of the former 20th Army, commanded by Ho Lung, hold almost undisputed sway and are reported to have already captured Shasi. Along the Han River, the remnant troops formerly belonging to Hu Chung-tu carved that river valley into spheres of influence and distributed the control to their kindred bands. In the upper reaches of the river, they govern and collect taxes just like a regular government. In the lower reaches of the river, their influence runs as near to Hankow as Hanchuan. Recently they added the capture of Changkiakang and Yokow to their other victories. With regard to eastern Hupeh, Huangmei, Huangan, Tayeh, Yanghsin and the territories surrounding, these boast of a deep-rooted communist hold. "Red" bands here erected a Soviet government, organized farmer-labor army and made forced conversions among the rural population. They do not farm, but they prefer to do harvesting for the people, no one daring to decline such good offices for fear of revenge. As a result, the country inhabitants deserted their native lands and flocked to Wuhan in search of security. Just to show their lot in this center, the lodging of a young man, recently appointed principal of the Fifteenth Primary School in Hanyang, was for a fortnight virtually besieged by crowds of unemployed job-hunters. Whenever it suited them, the "Red" bands would venture forth into the Huayuan and Hsiaokan region and inflict some premeditated damages on the railway properties. With such wide ramifications it is no wonder then that the bands which occupied Changsha during the last weekend proposed to make Wuhan their next objective.

For the moment, panic reigns supreme in Wuhan. As a counter-measure the authorities declared a state of siege, at the same time assuring the general public of their ability to preserve peace and order in tho metropolitan area. Furthermore, the Wuhan Gendarmerie Headquarters, with a view to consolidating local defence work, divides the three cities into three garrison areas where some ten regiments, exclusive of emergency squads, plain-clothes men and gun-boats, are stationed at all strategic points against any odds. Otherwise, the cities look outwardly peaceful.

But the only healthy sign in this center consists in a rainstorm today which by breaking the drought and heat wave sends rejoicings far and wide.

Hankow, July 31, 1930.

A Chinese Reader at Large in Yankeeland

BY ART YUN

English Kissing Tastes

IN London an Englishman cannot kiss a Chinese girl on the screen, but a Negro can kiss an English girl on the stage.

In "The Road to Dishonor," for instance, the censor cut out all sceness showing Anna May Wong and her English hero in kissing scenes. But Paul Robeson, the American Negro actor with a pronounced Negroid cast, kisses Peggy Ashcroft every night on the stage in Shakespeare's Othello, and the English like it.

Chinese Squeeze and American Graft

Foreigners have laughed hoarse at Chinese corruption. In China they call it "squeeze." In America they call it "graft." But in China or in America, the symptom is virulently evident in the body politic.

Recent reports of two experienced observers show that Chinese "squeeze" is no less common than American "graft" in official circles.

Sherwood Eddy, famed "Y" worker, reports on China in *The Christian Century:*

Bribery and corruption and the system of "squeeze" spread alarmingly in official and business life. Opium, which was almost eliminated between 1906 and 1913 has with continued civil war come back like a flood to poison China. Four foreign governments are involved and many northern generals, but none so shamefully as the Chinese government at Nanking itself.

Ed. Sullivan, one-time ace of Chicago newspapermen, reports on America in his new book, "Rattling the Cup on Chicago Crime":

A cabinet official under the late President Harding had sold out the interests of the U. S. for money. Then came an Attorney General of the U. S. trapped in multiple charges of official corruption. He refused to take the stand for incriminating or degrading himself. A governor of Illinois was charged with depositing one million dollars of the State's funds in a bank which never existed. A governor of Indiana packed his bag and went to Leavenworth Prison for fraud. The Governor of Texas was impeached for convincing reasons and the Alien Property Custodian for varied frauds and thefts, after which the head of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau took his place at the head of the legion of meanest thieves by bilking the maimed heroes of the World's War.

Can the pot call the kettle black?

Feminist Progress on Two Battlefronts

Young women intellectuals in China, according to the *China Weekly Review*, are fighting hard for monogamic marriages and the destruction of the age-old harem system. Young women intellectuals in America, according to recent reports in "Sex in the Machine Age" by Floyd Dell, "The Bankruptcy of Marriage" by Victor F. Calverton, "Marriage and Morals" by Bertrand Russell, "The New Generation" edited by Calverton and Schmalhausen, and the bulk of current fiction, are fighting hard for a new form of hush-hush polygamy, sometimes euphoniously called "sex freedom" and "the new morality," and the destruction of the age-old monogamic system.

Free Press in America

The plain fact is that Herbert Clark Hoover is the "most ignorant" man to sit in the White House within the memory of any living man.—Heywood Broun in *The Nation*, June 25.

We may be certain that if conditions are reasonably good in 1932, there will be millions who will believe that the "jellyfish" in the White House has been endowed with the spine of a Hercules.—F. H. Sterbenz in The *Cleveland Press*, June 17.

A Report of Shanghai Jewry

Shanghai Jews, like overseas Chinese, contribute to their homeland. In fifteen minutes, a handful gave $225 for Palestine relief.

Thus writes President George. E. Sokolsky of the Shanghai Lodge No. 1102, B'nai B'rith, in their monthly, *B'nai B'rith Magazine* which is published in Cincinatti, Ohio. Sokolsky, well-known for his "die-hard" writings in the *N. C. D. News* and *Far Eastern Review*, reports that the older Jewish families in Shanghai, who originated in Mesopotamia, have attained in the coast metropolis a "most enviable social and economic position."

"These families are usually British in nationality (there is a sprinkling of French proteges) and Sephardic in ritual and dialect. They are keenly religious, most generous in their attitude to the community, but until the past decade, their contacts with European and American Jews were scant and it is difficult for them to grasp the habits, ideals and methods of the Ashkenasim, particularly the Russian and Polish emigrants, who sought refuge in China from the persecutions of Siberian communists."

The aim of the branch, started two years ago, is to bring together the various conflicting Jewish elements in Shanghai. There were 51 members at the end of 1929, and President Sokolsky anticipates 100 before the present year is over.

As we read his report, we wonder whether the "diehard" attitude of the president is typical of Shanghai Jewry; we wonder whether there are other writing Jews in Shanghai. We wonder because we know that the *New York Times*, which prints the greatest volume of news about China and which two or three years ago bawled its head off against Chinese nationalism, is owned by a Jew.

What They Say

Eve was news to Adam, and Eves have been news to Adams ever since the Garden of Eden.—Walter Williams quoted in *The Writer*.

Oh, for the facile pen of those lady journalists who spend a month or so out here in the East and then go home and write a book about it.—Melvin F. Talbot in *North American Review*.

The more civilized we become the more ready we are to see cultures mingle and modify each other.—T. T. Waterman in *Mid-Pacific*.

A Chinese Puritan does not object to his son frequenting sing-song houses every night—such houses being filled with girls who entertain by song and more primitive pleasures.—Wilbur Burton in *Plain Talk*.

In Tokyo the homes of certain missionaries are more pretentious than those of the foreign business and professional men.—Oland D. Russell in *American Mercury*.

Washington was one of the "most experienced and skilful liars" that ever lived.—Rupert Hughes quoted in *New Smart Set*.

Charming Envoys as Goodwill Builders

Sometime ago the Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D.C., invited a group of geisha girls to dance at the annual cherry blossom festival at the Capitol. Immediately the Federated Christian Missions in Japan dispatched a cable to the State Department, requesting that the Japanese geishas be refused admission to the United States under the Mann act.

The *Dance Magaine*, in coming to the defense of the geishas, says: "The impression given by the missionaries' cable is so fantastic and unreal as to be laughable. . . . Clad in picturesque, decorative kimono, they would in no way have contaminated American morals; instead they would merely have lent their charm and beauty to the festival of blossoms which would have remained like an evanescent breath of Oriental perfume in the memory of those who were fortunate enough to see them."

Had the geishas come it would have been another publicity coup for Japan in America. Of late, Japan has been having a good press. Sometime ago, it was reported that Ivy Lee was invited to serve Japan as public relations counsel. Though separately inspired, such publicity stunts coming one after another as the Carnegie-Japanese press junta, the comely Japanese girls who came to thank America for help during the earthquake, the Japanese players on Broadway, the Magazie editors' tourist trip, Debuchi's goodwill tour in American cities—all indicate that some ingenious hand might have been directing the campaign for Japanese goodwill in this country. The California "diehard," Senator Hiram Johnson, is no longer opposed to putting Japan on the quota basis, and soon Japan will have the Exclusion ban lifted by Congress.

The Japanese use of comely maidens indicates the new trend in winning international goodwill. These beauty contest tactics get results by achieving lavish press notices.

"Why not give the job of goodwill spreading into the hands of personable and cultured young ladies?" asks the *Outlook and Independent*. "Easier than erecting statues, safer than sending Lindbergs, more interesting than exchanging frock-coated dignitaries whe are bound to come prepared to speak. And a very pleasant pastime for the young ladies."

Not a bad suggestion, too, for China!

The Latest Talk About Nanking

I fear Nanking must take it on the chin like a good sport. Even her staunchest friends who can't be accused of lying are sending home ominous reports. Kirby Page in *The World Tomorrow*, Sherwood Eddy in *Christian Century*, and now Herbert Adams Gibbons in *The New York Times*. Of all China's recent visitors, Dr. Gibbons, who has been for twenty years studying foreign conditions on the spot, has been the most distinguished of observers. It is with great reluctance that Dr. Gibbons writes that "a study of carefully substantiated facts of the peasant sufferings and burdens all over China convinces us that the hopes entertained and confidently expressed by the Nanking government of its ability to put down rebellions and unite and pacify China are unfounded."

More about Nanking by Dr. Gibbons (*N. Y. Times Magazine*, June 29)—Except in the Yangtse Valley the Nanking government has no authority in any of the territory we have traversed....Nanking armies are living off the country like those of the North....Everything that has happened during the last three years has tended to turn both peasants and workers away from the Nanking regime....

Materia Studentia

Among things I shall like to know is this: Why Chinese students, new to America, enjoy talking in public but after a residence of a few years when their English is improved, they generally turn down all such requests.

It is still sport in the U. S. for Chinese students to take their visiting China friends to a burlesque show and say that's a slice of "Ye America!" The truth is there is less parade of nudity on a burlesque stage than on any musical comedy stage or in an American bathing beach.

Virtually every article or note about Chinese students in America, written either by Chinese or American, makes a hullaballoo about America's return of the Boxer Fund. It's time to see the matter the other way round. First, why was there the need of a Boxer Fund? Second, did America return it purely out of goodwill? Everything is being "told" nowadays. Why don't some one pump the wind out of this traditional fallacy?

This particular Chinese student was gathering data for a thesis on race prejudice. A list of a dozen fair-minded names were selected and sent out to be voted upon. A fair one, in sending in her reply, presented a new angle on how prejudices are formed. She penned: "I am answering your request, but with pain in my heart for many reasons. I am one of the most fair-minded persons in this city towards China and things Chinese, yet my name is not on the list. No Chinese student ever calls me up now, nor come to see me. Is it any wonder that my interest fades?

American college authorities have been suffering for a third of a century from the Ph. D. delusion, the *Nation* reports. The same is true of Chinese students in America who all crave and worship Ph. D. as their new God. Research is another bugaboo of the American college. The senior orator at Harvard pointed out that there are no more teachers at Harvard; they are all authorities dedicated to research. Heaven help the Harvard—Yenching Institute if it's going to model itself after the Harvard pattern. What China needs is not research experts but teachers to educate her millions. And if you still think that scholars are leaders in a democracy, note how Hoover and the country O.K.'ed the new tariff over the signed protest of every famous campus economic Ph.D. in the country.

The Tariff in Chinatown

I was having my hair trimmed. The Yankee barber gossips while he trims.

"We Italians will have to forego spaghetti," the barber said. "The tariff has hit our Italian foodstuffs. It's now a luxury to eat foodstuffs from the old country. How about you Chinese? Is it the same?"

I had never thought of it. I pictured the Chinatown dishes. I wondered whether this tariff, aimed to protect American farm products, affected our roast duck, lichi nuts, preserved ginger, and varieties of canned vegetables from the old country, all of which had something to do with the cost of our Chinatown dishes.

"Well," I said, "I don't know. But I am sure Uncle Sam does not love Chinese more than he loves Italians. You can come in free while we cannot. If Uncle Sam won't let you eat Italian dishes, do you think he will let us eat ours?"

"Oh, you don't know Uncle Sam," exclaimed the Italian barber. "With him, it's not love but money."

Has Dr. Fu Manchu Reformed?

"Shucks, this maniac in New York that is engaged in murdering sixteen people isn't hard to identify," says The *Cleveland Press*. "Betcha it's Dr. Fu Manchu."

That quip admirably reflects the American conception of the notorious Dr. Fu Manchu. Ever since Dr. Fu came alive via the imagination of Sax Rohmer, his adventures in crookdom have done much to poison the popular fancy against the Chinese character. He savors of the mysterious, and his past deeds, irrespective of his future, recorded in widely-read books on library shelves, ought to be sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of those who look forward to inter-racial goodwill.

But the Y. M. C. A. in America, through its organ—*Associatien Men*—hailed "The Return of Dr. Fu Manchu," and recommended this film to its many million Christian readers. To the motion picture industry this means but one thing: More mystery thrillers with Chinese craftiness to lend color.

The American Mercury Takes Up China

Edgar Snow will make his initial bow in American Magazines via the Aug. *American Mercury* in a piece called "Americans in China." Evidently Mr. Snow, by his acceptance in *The Mercury*, will do for China what Olan D. Russell has been doing for Japan. The *Mercury* dedicates itself to debunking American scenes. This has become tiresome after six years; so nowadays *The Mercury*, which has lost its former sting, is considered puerile by the critical group, but it is still read by young intellectual upstarts and college freshies giddy over the new freedom, and its editor, H. L. Mencken, is still a critical tour de force in this country.

Debunking the Yankees in China is practically unknown over here; in the past it has all been salvos or patronizing critiques by and for ex-China hands. So the field is wide-open and virtually untapped. The *Mercury* is not the only intelligent harborage. There's *Plain Talk* and there's *Haldeman-Julius Monthly*, and for something very extreme, there's *New Masses* which succeeds in being literary in a radical way. All these avenues enjoy "taking" religion "for a ride."

A Bookman's Holiday

It's summer time. Hence a report on my hammock reading.

Charles Pettit, a Frenchman, is now the most urbane of foreigners writing fiction on Chinese themes. His latest—*Petal of the Rose*—is sophisticated and worldly wise. There are daubs of blunt irony which literal Chinese are apt to misread. It's a fine book to put in a countryman's hand to test his sense of humor or his knowledge of English.

"*Orientale*" by Francis de Miomandre appeared a few months ago. I still recall how I pursued its last words with the lingering reluctance of a hedonist. Its deft characterization, its economy of expression, its masterly nuances make it a treasured memory of beauty. De Miomandre's latest volumes—"*The Love Life of Venus*" and "*Written on Water*"—are stamped with the same beauty that characterizes his Chinese work, and are all recommended to fastidious readers.

D. H. Lawrence has died. We paid tribute to his memory by reading his last and rare book—*Lady Chatterley's Lover*.. In its field, it's a masterpiece. An author of great power, Lawrence had been damned, censored, exiled, ostracized, yet he was indestructible. This novel, with a remarkable sense of awareness and a distinctly feminine viewpoint, teems with top-notch writing. There are spots where he becomes a singing poet in the land Eros. There are glittering apostrophes to the supreme mysteries of life. There is brilliant conversation. Frank Harris, if you know Frank Harris, is like a bass drum to Lawrence whose niche in English literature is undisputed.

Dorothy Parker, now quite a vogue with the critical smart set, has brought out, "*Laments for the Living*"—thirteen compressed sketches of life with such titles as "*Big Blonde*" and "*The Telephone Girl*." It's readable fare that no literary lounger dares to neglect....Maxwell Bodenheim's "*A Virtuous Girl*" is a grand hash of N.Y. tabloids written in a nauseatingly pseudo sophisticated lingo....Nathan Ash's "*Pay Day*" is a Joycean fathoming of a New York clerk's life on the night Sacco and Vanzetti were hanged....Ex-Wife and Ex-Husband are elongated confession stories done with slashes of wit and irony for modern intellectual dilettante.... Frank Owen, in splashes of Chinese color, "*The Purple Sea*," writes with a misty poetical sweep that occasionally fascinates.... The result of Nathaniel Peffer's recent stay in China will be labelled "*China: The Collapse of a Civilization*" and is due from the John Day Co. press at the end of August.

New York, N. Y.

Hongkong Must Wait on China for Currency Reform

(By the Review's Correspondent)

THE establishment of an Advisory Board to assist the Hongkong Government in times of financial crisis and a suggestion that the Government should seek expert advice as to whether it is advisable for Hongkong to adopt a gold system independent of what action China may take in this direction are contained in the many recommendations by members of the Currency Committee appointed by the Hongkong authorities aiming at a currency reformation in view of the recent low ebb in the value of the silver, which has killed the foreign import trade of this British Colony.

Stabilization Of Silver

The General Report of the Currency Committee has been published and in brief it recommends that the silver dollar currency is the most advantageous for the trade of the Colony in view of the fact that China uses a silver currency. The Committee considers that a clear break between the currencies of the two would accentuate the effects of any present divergence. Continuing, the report says, "The only justification for adhering to the existing silver currency is, as we have already fully explained, the fact that Hongkong is yoked to South China both geographically and commercially, and in the last resort the question becomes a choice of evils: whether the Colony should face the loss of trade, which is apprehended if it adopts a gold basis, or whether it should continue to be buffeted by the fluctuations attendant on the use of silver as a basis for its currency. What we would here emphasize is that stabilisation could not be effected at any arbitrary figure but would have to be determined by the value of silver at the time when the change is made, as present holdings of silver must be sold for what they will obtain in the new currency in order to finance that currency. Any attempt therefore to fix arbitrarily the sterling value of the dollar at a higher rate must involve a serious loss, which neither a Government nor any private individual would be prepared to suffer. It is obvious that, during the period of transition towards stabilization and for long afterwards, trade and commerce will suffer severe dislocation, but how far-reaching the effects may be, or how quickly the Colony would recover, can only be a matter for conjecture."

The Yoke of China

Commenting further on the fact that any attempt to base the Hongkong currency on any other metallic standard of value other than that used in China would be harmful to trade, the Committee says that Hongkong is not a producing but a transit centre; its exports and imports are almost entirely on China's account; the trade which it handles is in reality China's trade. Therefore the Colony's currency should conform as closely as possible to that of China and unnecessary exchange transactions should be eliminated. The ill-effects of any divergence are amply shown when a high premium exists on Hongkong exchange and drives business past the Colony to Shanghai. It naturally follows that these ill-effects would be accentuated by making a clear break between the two currencies.

Ready to Follow China

It is interesting to note that while the Currency Committee considers that Hongkong's policy must depend upon that of China, it urges that Hongkong must be ready to adopt a gold standard immediately China does so; that it therefore recommends that all available data should be placed before expert opinion so as to have a scheme in readiness. In this respect the Committee reports, "Finally since China has now worked out through the agency of the Kemmerer Commission a complete and detailed scheme, whereby in more propitious circumstances she may make the change to a gold standard currency, we consider that it is of the utmost importance that Hongkong, as being unable herself to exercise any control over the price of silver, should be in a position to anticipate such a move on the part of the last remaining user of silver on a large scale. Although we cannot see that China will be able to take this step in the immediate future and although we are rather disposed to regard China's desire for a gold standard for the time being as a pious hope, since any scheme in the nature of things must entail the reorganisation on her political and fiscal credits from outside, nevertheless Hongkong should not be found unprepared for such an event in China, or she might find herself a holder of much-cheapened silver, a situation too disastrous to contemplate." The Committee therefore concluded this part of the report by suggesting that a feasible scheme for a gold standard must be worked out in detail whereby the transfer of the Colony's currency from a silver to a gold basis may be effected as smoothly and with as little trouble as possible.

Chinese Holds Independent Opinion

While the general opinion of the Currency Committee is content to adopt a waiting attitude for China to take the lead, Mr. Kotewall, the Chinese representative in the Hongkong Legislature, who represented the Chinese opinions in the Currency Committee, thinks that Hongkong need not necessarily wait for China and urges that expert advice upon the practicability of independent action be obtained at once. He also advises that the Government should exercise closer control of the note issue, a point upon which the main report is not emphatic. Mr. Kotewall believes that the present time is unpropitious for Hongkong to change to a gold basis but that if Hongkong were to do so even before China, the result might not be as harmful to the colony as it is feared.

The Committee states that during its many conferences with Hongkong foreign and Chinese financers and bankers it has secured much expert opinion. The Committee's decision advocating a continuation of the present silver currency for Hongkong has the support of the expert opinions and the opinion of its members with the exception of two witnesses. One of these is a Professor of Economics at the Hongkong University, who favored a change to a gold basis even if China remained on a silver basis, being inclined to discount the disabilities to trade which a change to gold would involve; the other is a Chief Manager of a shipbuilding firm in Hongkong. The latter considered the present currency unsatisfactory because of the effect the fluctuations in the price of silver had in making it difficult to estimate sterling costs in his business, or to keep a firm offer open for the length of time required between tendering and acceptance, and also to finance ships after construction. He advocated therefore some measure of stabilization on the Hongkong dollar, though he would not go so far as to say we should depart from the silver basis before China did so.

Shanghai Bank's Power

The Currency Committee sees two faults in the present currency, one the premium in favor of banknotes, and the other the inconvenience of the silver coinage. The Committee doubts whether it is practicable for the Government to take over the note issue as has been suggested. Taking an independent view, Mr. Kotewall, in advocating that the Hongkong Government should take over the note-issue and that it should exercise a more direct control over the note-issuing banks than it does at present, says: "Many business men and bankers consider—and I agree with them—that the present system lays too great and too grave a responsibility upon the managers of the three note-issuing banks. Of these the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, by virtue of its premier position in China, and of the special privilege it enjoys in being allowed by law to issue notes in excess of the statutory limit to any amount under certain specified conditions, exercises the greatest power; and consequently it is upon its Chief Manager that the heaviest responsibility lies in a time of financial crisis. This means that in such a time the welfare of the Colony largely hangs upon the decision of one man. On one or two occasions in the past the Public has asked itself whether the action or inaction of the Bank in the matter of note-issue was in the best interest of the Colony as a whole. The public has the right to expect that the note-issue, upon which the prosperity of the Colony depends to so great an extent, should not be subjected to the will of one single individual. At the present moment Hongkong is fortunate in having at the head of its chief bank a man of large vision, but it requires to be safe-guarded against the man of narrow views, who may at another time occupy the same position. In other words, we trust the man in power to-day, but we mistrust the system that confers a position of such power. It may be interesting to note that the Currency Committee has also expressed the view that "admittedly the power of note-issue possessed by banks is a serious responsibility on their part to the Government, which represents the interests of the Public. Sharing this view, and in the absence of other schemes for a better control of the note-issue, we recommend the establishment of an Advisory Board that could in a time of financial crisis advise the Government (and, incidentally, the note-issuing banks) what steps should be taken to meet the situation. The fact that the Colony would then be prepared for an emergency by the existence of a body of experts (some of whom at least would be disinterested and independent parties) ready to study any problem and explore all avenues for remedial measures, would be sufficient justification for my recommendation."

Hongkong, July 28.

The Sino-American Air Contract

THE text of the Chinese-American aviation agreement, which was signed on July 8 by the Curtiss American Aviation Company and the Chinese Ministry of Communications and subsequently ratified by the State Council of the National Government, was made public by the official *Kuo Min* news agency on August 1, the text being as follows:

The contract provides for the organization of a limited company to be known as the China National Aviation Corporation. The Corporation is to have a capital of $10 millions Chinese Currency, to be divided into 10,000 shares, of which 5,500 are to be subscribed by the Ministry of Communications and the remainder by the American Company. The power of administration of the Corporation is to be vested in a board of five directors, of whom three are to be nominated by the Chinese Government and two by the American company. The Corporation is to operate the following three air mail and passenger lines:

(1) Shanghai-Chengtu—via Nanking, Kiukiang, Hankow, Ichang, Wanhsien and Chungking.

(2) Nanking-Peiping—via Hsuchow, Tsinan and Tientsin.

(3) Shanghai-Canton—via Ningpo, Wenchow, Amoy and Swatow,

The contract is to remain in force for a period of ten years, upon the expiry of which it may be extended for another five years by mutual agreement of the parties.

A summary of the agreement follows:—

Art. 1. The two parties agree to organize jointly a limited company in accordance with Chinese law, to be known as the China Aviation Corporation, for the operation of air mail and passenger services in China.

Art. II. Capital of the Corporation: (1) The total authorized capital shall be Ten million dollars ($10 million) in Chinese currency, to be divided into ten thousand (10,000) shares of $1,000, each. The Ministry shall have the right to subscribe for 5,500 shares and the American Company 4,500 shares: (2) The assets of the Shanghai-Chengtu Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of Communications together with those of the former National Aviation Corporation shall be transferred to the new Corporation. In consideration of this, the new Corporation is to issue to the Ministry 720 shares.

(3) The assets of the American Company shall likewise be transferred to the Corporation, and in consideration whereof the Corportation is to issue to the American Co. 1,723 shares. (4) The Corporation is to issue to the Ministry 1,502 shares, in addition to those provided for in section (2), at the full face value. (5) The Corporation is to issue to the American Company 90 shares, in addition to those provided for in section (3), at the full face value. (6) The period and procedure for the payment of the remainder of the authorized shares is to be decided at meetings of the holders of the shares already issued.

Art. III. Administration and Supervision. (1) The power of administration of the Corporation shall be vested in a board of five directors, of whom three are to be nominated by the Ministry and two by the American company. All matters relating to the issue or contracting of loans or in any other way the incurring of liabilities, the purchase of real estate or aeroplanes of a value of over $20,000, the negotiating, signing or cancellation of agreements with the Postal Administration, the National Government or any organs thereof must be decided upon by eight-tenths of the holders of the shares already issued. (2) The Board shall have one chairman and two vice-chairmen; the former and one of the latter to be nominated by the Ministry and the other vice-chairman to be nominated by the American Company. (3) Under the Board of Directors, there shall be three departments; namely, (a) business, (b) finance, and (c) operation. Directors of the business and finance departments and the Assistant Director of the operation department are to be nominated by the Ministry. The Assistant Directors of the two former departments and the Director of the last-mentioned department are to be nominated by the American company. (4) The Corporation shall be under the supervision of two supervisors, one each to be nominated by the two parties.

Art. IV. Finance Affairs. (1) The capital and other assets of the Corporation, shall be deposited in a Chinese bank to be mutually agreed upon. (2) All payments are to be made by checks, to be signed by two duly authorized representatives, one to be appointed by the Chinese Directors and the other by the American Directors. (3) The most up-to-date accounting and book-keeping system shall be adopted and the Chinese language shall be the official language for use in all books of the Corporation.

Art. V. Aviation Routes. (1) The Corporation is to operate the following three air mail and passenger services: (1) Shanghai (via Nanking, Kiukiang, Hankow, Ichang, Wanhsien, Chungking) to Chengtu. (2) Nanking (via Hsuchow, Tsinan, Tientsin) to Peiping. (3) Shanghai (via Ningpo, Wenchow, Amoy, Swatow) to Canton. (2) Operation of the first line shall be started first and should the results prove satisfactory, operation of the second and the third lines shall be immediately started. In case the Corporation is not able to start the second or the third line following the lapse of three years after the coming into force of the contract, it shall lose the privilege to operate the lines unless such failure is due to *force majeure*. (3) According to an agreement signed with the Chinese Postal Administration, the Corporation is to have the exclusive privilege of carrying mail matter by air along the routes specified in this contract. (4) All matters relating to the charges for air mail matter and the acceptance and disposal of mail matter shall be in accordance with the agreement signed with the Chinese Postal Administration.

Art. VI. Operation. (1) After the coming into effect of the contract, the American Company agrees to place its technical experience at the disposal of the Corporation so as to facilitate the development of the enterprises. (2) the American Company agrees to give every opportunity to Chinese aviators to receive special training by American aviators. (3) Chinese-made aeroplanes shall as far as practicable be purchased.

Art. VII. Airports and intermediate aviation fields. (1) As far as practicable, the Ministry shall allow the Corporation the use of airports or aviation fields on the routes specified. The Corporation shall, however, pay a rental for their use.

Art. VII. Wireless Equipment. (1) To ensure the safety of aviators and passengers, the Ministry agrees to grant to the Corporaton the privilege to instal and use equipment for the transmission and receiving of wireless messages.

Art. IX. Life and Ratification of the Contract. (1) This contract shall take effect after ratification by the National Government. (2) It shall continue in force for a period of ten years. In case neither party indicates, one year before the expiration of the term, its desire to terminate the contract, it shall remain in force for another five years. (3) Upon the expiration of the term of the contract, the Ministry reserves the right to purchase the property of the Corporation at a reasonable price. (4) Should any disagreements arise under this contract, the question shall be referred to arbitration. Two arbitrators shall be chosen by each party. (5) The following contracts shall be declared null and void: (a) Contract signed between the former National Aviation Corporation and the American Company on April 17, 1929 for the operation of air services. (b) Contract signed between the former National Aviation Corporation and the American Co. on April 17, 1929, for the establishment and operation of flying school, factories and aerial transportation. (c) Contract signed between the former National Aviation Corporation and the American Company regarding airport loan.

The contract is executed in quadruplicate, in English and in Chinese; one set to be retained by each of the parties, one to be filed with the National Government and one to be retained by the Curtiss Interests. Should any doubt arise as to the interpretation of the contract, the Chinese text shall be regarded as the correct one.

Good Roads Exhibition to be Held in Shanghai Next October

Active preparations are being made for the holding of a Good Roads Exhibition in Shanghai, shortly after October 10, which is the anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic.

The project is receiving the whole-hearted support of Miss Viola Smith, U. S. Trade Commissioner, and a committee is busily engaged in completing the necessary arrangements. It is hoped to hold the Exhibition in the French Park. There will be exhibits of various machines used in modern road making as well as maps and literature describing the most modern methods of road construction. Prominent Shanghai business men are acting on the committees.

Nanking and Peiping

(London Times, July 8, 1930)

The Chinese civil war drags slowly on. Between the Yangtze and the Yellow River the armies of the Central Government have evacuated part of Shantung, but are attempting to regain the lost ground and are attacking the important town of Kaifeng—presumably with the object of breaking through the centre of the Northerners. General Chiang Kai-shek recently informed a party of journalists who visited his headquarters that the counter attack was making excellent progress at Kaifeng and in Shantung and that the moral of the Northern forces was giving way under their losses. South of the Yangtze too the Government claim to have inflicted a complete defeat on the so-called "Ironsides" and the Kwangsi generals who have been endeavoring to create a diversion by attacking Changsha. These forces have been so often "annihilated" on paper, only to revive within a few weeks or months, that the official account of this success is likely to be accepted with a prudent reserve; at the same time a victory that fell short of the "annihilation" of the rebels might still enable the Nanking Government further to strengthen their position north of the Yangtze. But in spite of the optimism of Nanking a complete victory for one side or the other seems as far off as ever, and good judges of Chinese affairs expect the campaign to end in a military stalemate. A peace imposed by military and financial exhaustion can hardly be more than a truce.

The claims of the Northern generals are incompatible with the avowed policy of the ruling group of the Kuomintang. Feng Yu-hsiang and his ally Yen may claim that they are defending the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and rescuing the Kuomintang Party from the dominance of a clique: they are indeed, supported by numerous dissident members of the party and by "rebels" who have been officially expelled from its ranks. But what they are fighting for is in fact their own freedom from the political and financial control of Nanking. They are ready to admit the sovereignty of a Central Government provided that it does not touch their pockets or their prestige. At Nanking, on the other hand, the talk is all of centralization; and, just as the Constitution framed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen was based upon the dictatorship of one party in the State, so that group of his followers who are now masters of the richest portion of the Yangtze basin will neither admit nor, if they are strong enough to prevent it, permit the existence of semi-indepent satrapies.

Given these differences of outlook further struggles between the Central authority and rebel Tuchuns seem inevitable. The governing group at Nanking may give place to other chiefs, but causes of further conflict are likely to persist unless the Russian Constitution imposed upon China by the Kuomintang is modified. At present the Central Government can rightly claim to have restored a measure of order and organization in the four provinces on the Lower Yangtze which it has controlled since the Southern armies reached the river. Till the revival of civil war it was gradually extending its fiscal and administrative authority over a wider circle of provinces, and the work of its Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, has won well-deserved praise. Unfortunately for its finances the outbreak of war has led to a very serious recrudescence of Communist insurrection and brigandage on the Middle Yangtze and in the Southern provinces, where military rebellion and economic depression have driven the peasantry to desperation and life and property are equally insecure. It would be unjust to blame Nanking alone for a state of affairs which is the natural consequence of the civil war, or to deny that personal ambition has played a great part in the rebellion of the Northern satraps. But it is at least arguable that the Russian Constitution imposed upon China by Dr. Sun Yat-sen has contributed to the distrust of the Central authority which has made rebellion so frequent and so general. The principle that Courts should be independent of executive control has yet to be recognized; there is no public discussion of public affairs; no final responsibility rests with the Ministers, for the last word is with the Central Executive Committee of the party. The same system is applied to the conduct of local affairs. The Tang-Pu or local executiveCouncils wield autocratic power over the officials, and, since no lists of their members are published, the public does not know who are its real rulers. According to the young members of the ruling party China is under tuition, but the Chinese would like to know who their tutors are. An "Invisible Government" which renders no full account of public moneys and maintains a severe censorship must expect to be accused of corruption. Some of the Tuchuns who have made war upon it profess to be shocked at the financial malpractices of important members of the party: others, no doubt, would like a larger share of the loot. But the system is one which is bound to breed enmity and suspicion.

All these points can fairly be made against the Central Government, and yet its position on the Yangtze and its control of the revenues of the great ports of Central China make its survival both desirable and probable. Peking may break away for a time, the North-Western provinces may escape for years from its control, but in the long run a Government established in what is still the richest part of China is most likely to last. To the foreign Governments which have much to gain from the peace and prosperity of a nation of 400,000,000 souls its emergence from its present difficulties is a major interest. The recognition of the Nanking Government by the Powers unquestionably did much to maintain it in power at a critical period of its fortunes: it is hardly too much to say that without such recognition it might have collapsed. Its imperfections are obvious, but there is no reason to believe that Feng, Yen, or the Kwangsi generals would have done any better, and there are good reasons for believing that the Yangtze valley is the only possible centre for a Government of China south of the Great Wall. This granted, is it desirable that the foreign Legations should remain at Peking—as far away from the capital, when the railway is in working order, as Madrid is from London, and much farther when the railway is cut? The maintenance of the Legations at Peking, in spite of the transfer of the capital, is bound to encourage influential elements in the North to hope for the restoration of a sovereign Government at the capital and to frame their policy accordingly. The seizure of the Maritime Customs Administration by Yen Hsi-shan and his appointment of a British nominee in the place of the British Commissioner, who is an official of the Nanking Government, is an example of the annoying incidents to which the geographical separation of our Legation at Peking from the Nanking Government is likely to give rise. Yen is at present a rebel against the internationally recognized Government of China, but this does not alter the fact that his action must compel the British Legation sooner or later to negotiate with him on a matter which is of vital importance to foreign traders and foreign bondholders—an embarrassing duty, even though the former "Model Tuchun" is now the *de facto* ruler of a large part of the North. Again, apart from the exposure of the Peking Legation to such embarrassments, the establishment of more frequent personal contact between Sir Miles Lampson and the Nanking Government is surely advisable in the interests both of this country and of China. The fact that power is in the hands of the Executive Council of the Kuomintang rather than with the Ministers makes it all the more imperative for the diplomatic body to obtain and maintain contact with the men who matter most, and it is at least possible that the uncompromising attitude which Nanking has shown on occasion in its treatment of foreign rights and interests is due to a natural soreness at the retention of the Legations at Peking. The immaturity of the Kuomintang Government may be admitted; but will it be cured by isolation?

Two Americans Assist in Developing Tongkawan

Rapid progress is being made in the development of Tong Ka Wan, the industrial town in South China which is sponsored by Tong Shao-yi. A fully equipped industrial laboratory is located in the center of the industrial area where Chinese college and high school graduates have been taught the methods required for the testing of raw and finished material. Besides the erection of warehouses, steel storage and office buildings, an extensive road building program has been carried out that connects the new free port with the main highways to Macao and Shekki.

China's first definite move to supply her own petroleum needs is taking place on a large tract of land on the north side of the harbor peninsula. The oil refinery is nearing completion and actual operation is to begin in the early part of September. Machine and steel fabrication shops that have been erected and equipped with modern machinery in the industrial section are now working at full speed, turning out steel equipment necessary for the development of the oil and other kindred industries. The work has been carried on under the supervision of two Americans, L. L. Mikels and J. A. Brierley, and their Chinese co-workers.

The Trade Missions to China

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長渭

SINCE the establishment of the National Government in Nanking three years ago, several foreign trade missions from friendly foreign powers have been sent to China for the purpose of investigating the trade possibilities in China, the most noticeable one being the recent German Industrial Commission. They spent several few months in China and were warmly welcomed by the Chinese in general. They were given every facility to study the industrial conditions in China on the spot,and were given first-hand information. It is not yet known if any understanding with the Chinese officials or Chinese leading industrialists was reached in regard to the employment of German capital for the development of Chinese enterprises, but it can be said that the German Industrial Commission did bring about a very good feeling between the Chinese and German industrialists and opened a new path for Sino-German cooperation in the industrial reconstruction of China in the future.

Canadian Commercial Mission

Following in the footsteps of the German Industrial Commission, a party of leading Canadian merchants, under the leadership of H. R. MacMillan, the well known lumber merchant, who is chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, is expected to arrive in Shanghai in November for the purpose of looking over the ground for opportunities in the Orient and to obtain an intimate knowledge of the situation. The visit will be carried out under the auspices of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and with the approval of the Chinese Consul-General in Ottawa, the Canadian Minister to Japan, and the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce. It is further stated that at every chief point touched, members will be offered opportunities to meet leaders in commerce and industry, manufacturers, merchants, importers and exporters, as well as other influential people and to discuss with them the best ways and means of promoting the interchange of products between their particular section and Canada. Such contracts are felt to be of incalcuable value, and are being arranged for with the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce in the various cities and by Canadian representatives.

British Trade Mission

According to the Secretary of the Development Council of the Development of Overseas Trade, the Trade Mission to the Far East, to which the president of the Board of Trade referred in the House of Commons, will consist in the main of a mission to study markets from the viewpoints of trade generally. There will be a special cotton trade section, a part of the expense of which will be paid by the Lancashire Cotton Industry. The mission is said to be a most powerful one. The woollen, engineering, and other important industries, as well as cotton, will be represented.

U. S. "Coming" Commission

Senator Key Pittman's Sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, appointed to study conditions relating to United States trade with China, will open its hearings in Washington on August 8. It is further added that members of the Sub-Committee will later "go to the Pacific coast to continue the hearings."

We believe many more of the "Trade Missions" will come to China as soon as the political conditions in China settle down.

Chinese Overseas Should Invest

In connection with these trade missions the question arises: Why do not the Chinese oversea merchants appoint "trade missions" to come to their "mother country" to de velop trade relations between Chinese and foreigners; and further, combine part of their capital and come back to China and start some business? They could easily succeed in such enterprises, as they have had better experiences than any Chinese have had at home. By doing so, they would not only play a great and important part in the industrial development of China, but they would also be helping their "mother country" to better the economic conditions of her people—a step which would be genuine and patriotic. But unfortunately, only until very recently, we have heard of only "one" Chinese Oversea Industrial Commission to China, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mo. The National Government long ago promulgated a set rules for the encouragement of promotion of industries by the returned Chinese overseas. But the Chinese overseas seem to have not heard anything of it. We hope more Chinese overseas will come back this time, not only to talk on the industrial development of China but will actually import some of their capital and start constructive work at once. They should be fully aware that they shoulder more responsibility than anybody else in the industrial reconstruction of China. In industrializing herself, China needs capital and experience of men, and she is looking forward to her overseas for both of them.

Secondly, while we have heard very much of the visits of foreign trade missions, we have not heard of any Chinese trade missions going abroad. If the Government is too busy to do so, owing to the internecine warfare, it is up to the Chinese commercial and industrial organizations to do it themselves. Under the present extreme poverty-stricken conditions, full efforts should be devoted to increasing Chinese manufactures and exports. Sending of the Chinese trade missions abroad to study what are the Chinese commodities needed in the foreign countries, and what are the troubles with the Chinese products in the opinions of the foreign consumers, coupled with doing more publicity work for the Chinese products in the foreign countries, it will have the very effect of increasing Chinese manufactures and exports. Countries should "interchange" the trade missions, so that the benefit would be more mutual. If the country is only to receive the trade missions, the benefit largely goes to the country sending it.

Thirdly, we are of opinion that it is a mistake to only send the trade missions to China without considering other elements. It will be a greater blunder if the foreign traders still regard China as a market where they would sell all their surplus goods and expect that they would thus better their business condition and solve their unemployment problem at home, without keeping in mind the present state of the economic conditions as well as the purchasing power of the Chinese at present. Due to the silver slump, the purchasing power of the Chinese is further rapidly decreasing.

Shanghai, July 31, 1930.

World Problems Discussed at Williamstown, Mass

The tenth session of the Institute of Politics opened at Williamstown, Mass, July 31 and will continue until August 28.

Round table conference make up the greater part of the Institute, some of the subjects to be discussed being:

An Analysis of Western Civilization; the Far Eastern Situation; Recent Economic Progress in Europe; Limitation of Armaments; The Political Aspects of Aviation; Pan-American Problems.

More than half the effort of the Institute is being devoted to the study of a group of problems which are described by the phase "World Political Stabilization."

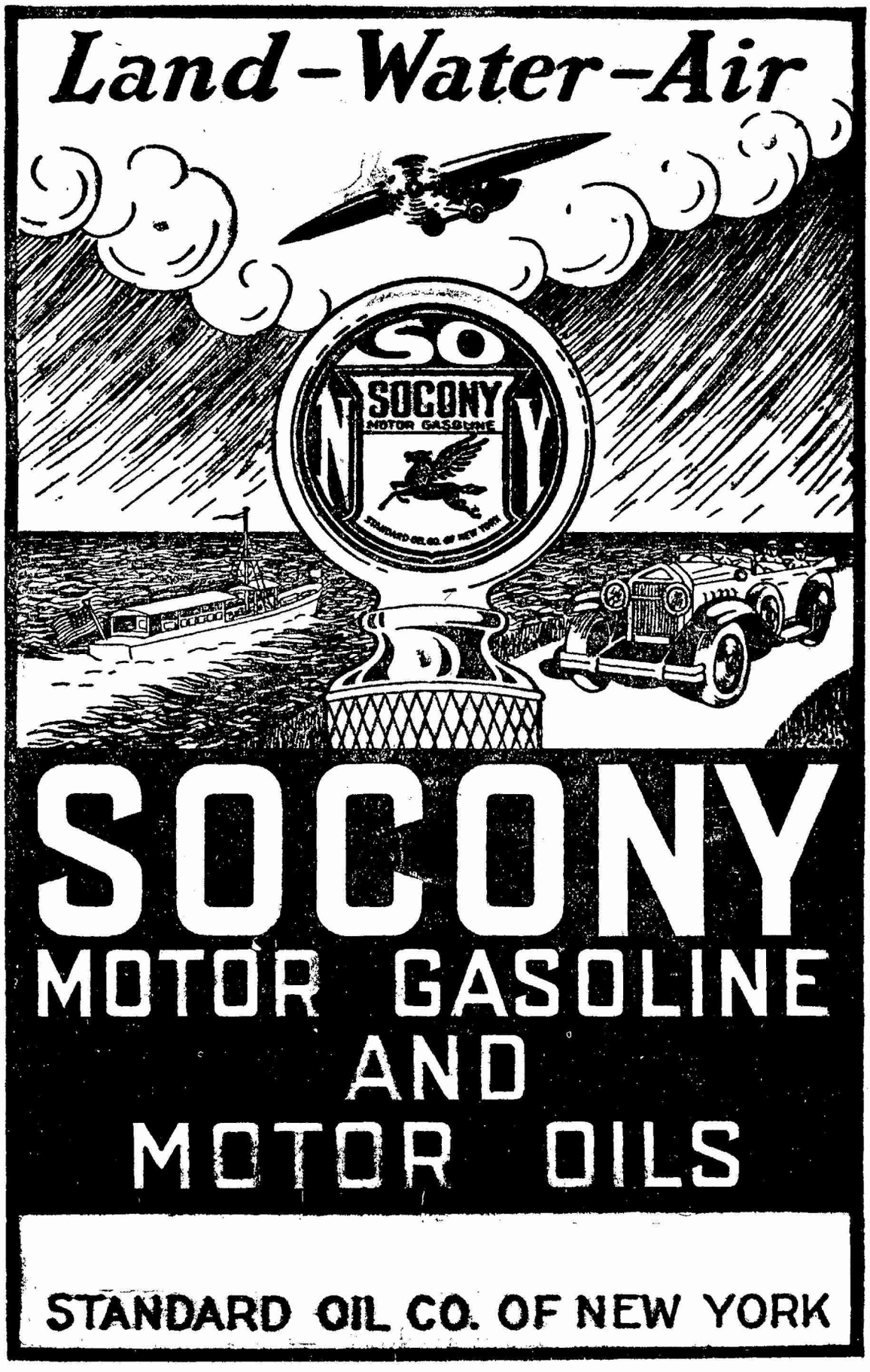
The Indian controversy comes in for some discussion, with Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar discussing "India and Nationalism" in an address before the general group some time during the session. "The Freedom of the Seas" will be the subject of a lecture by the Rt. Hon. Lord Percy, London, while "France and the Disarmament Problems," is to be the title of Dr. Paul Mantoux's address.

In addition to the general conferences there will be several special ones held during the month. On August 16, 20, 22, Henry Norton will act as chairman of a group which will study "Arbitration and Intervention in the Caribbean Area."

The Institute of Politics began its annual sessions in 1921. The small round-table or discussion method which it adopted as the principal means of accomplishing the education of adults in foreign affairs proved so effective that it has been included as an essential part of their program by nearly all the learned societies.

The *United Press* states that in addition to the round-table conferences, the program of the institute offers daily a "general conference" in which the members of the various round-tables come together to hear a series of arguments for and against the project or policy which forms the subject of discussion for the day. At the conclusion of the formal arguments a general discussion follows.

The program in addition to these two widely different kinds of conferences provides courses of lectures by distinguished visitors from foreign countries. The purpose of the Institute is to explore the facts underlying the international events and create international good will on the basis of an understanding of the respective problems and policies throughout the world.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Bandit Menace in Kiangsi

BY K. T. W.

The writer is making a short visit to Kiangsi and is greatly impressed with what internecine warfare has wrought upon this province which, sharing the same fate with many other provinces, is heavily afflicted. Though not in the war zone, Kiangsi suffers a great deal indirectly. With the probable exception of Kiukiang, the gateway of upper and lower Yangtze River communication, and Nanchang, the capital of the province, and a score of other places, the province is practically in the hands of bandits, communists, or whatevr appellation they deserve, for they all seem to have one common purpose—destruction, involving wanton slaughter of human livesand the burning of habitations.

Ever since the rampant communist activities of the notorious Chu and Mao in this province, considerable areas are under communist control. The provincial authorities have found it hard to cope with the situation. All attempts to annihilate these outcasts have failed. The resignation of Chairman Lu Ti-ping a few months ago, though not accepted, showed the embarrassing position he was in, in dealing with these rapacious vagabonds. Recently Chairman Lu offered rewards for the capture of Chu and Mao, so as to check their further mischievous activities, but it is doubtful whether this will produce any fruitful results.

The Menace of Banditry

With renewed civil war most of the available soldiers have been sent to the front, leaving an insufficient number of troops for the maintenance of peace. The riff-raff, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the troops, threatened to invade those places that are not yet infested with bandits, such as Kiukiang and Nanchang. For instance, not far from the north side of the Yangtsze River is a small place noted for its communist activities.

It is called Hwangmei, in Hupeh province, and a vast number of communists are hovering in its vicinity. They made several attempts to cross the river and attack Kiukiang, but, thanks to the efforts of the small number of soldiers stationed here, they were unsuccessful. Rumors are also afoot that banditry is on the increase, and civilians here are in constant anxiety lest the threatened visits from outlaws may become a reality.

A few days ago additional soldiers arrived in Kiukiang, and, small as the number was it seemed to ease the situation somewhat. Martial law is being enforced. Automobiles and buseswith armed soldiers are now patrolling the thoroughfares of the city and along the road leading to Kuling. That the situation around Kiukiang and its vicinity is tense is evident, but the military authorities are taking every precaution, and it is hoped that any untoward happenings may be nipped in the bud.

Kuling Almost Deserted

Kuling, the well-known summer resort, which in the past was crowded with visitors in the summer months, foreigners and Chinese alike, is now practically, if not entirely, deserted. Foreigners are instructed by their consuls not to go up this summer for fear of running risks. However, a few undaunted souls have disregarded the advice in order to enjoy the salubrious climate. One will mark an identical contrast between Kuling of 1930 and Kuling of the past so far as the number of visitors is concerned.

To the south of Nanchang many cities and towns were ravaged by the reds, aided and abetted by the Soviets. Streets are desolate and business is at a standstill; houses are being demolished and burned down. Surplus rice in the interior, if any, cannot be exported because of poor communication facilities and because the bandits get hold of it on its way. Kiangsi, though a rice-producing province, has to rely upon imported rice in some places because of the fact that some farmers are forced to give up their farms to join the gang. Consequentiy, prices have gone high as a result of rice shortage. It is hoped that the coming harvest in the more peaceful districts may relieve the situation somewhat.

The above brief survey of the situation of Kiangsi will suffice to give an idea of the general condition of the province. It is the sincere hope of the common people that with the termination of the present struggle, once for all, soldiers can be converted for the serious suppression of the bandits, thus alleviating the misery of the people. The cessation of all military operations seems to be the panacea of all ills in China. Money for military purposes can be thus transferred for constructive enterprises, which New China needs more than any thing else.

Kiukiang, July 30, 1930.

Unequal Treaty Between France and Indo-China

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

Like the treaty of December, 1928 with France, the new treaty reads as if China were obtaining equality of treatment—until you come to Annex I.

The practical effects of the new treaty largely depend upon the make-up of lists A and B not yet published, and details of the tariff of Indo-China, not yet available, though presumably studied by the Chinese Foreign Office.

As regards transit provisions, (Art. VI) Chinese goods from any Chinese port to Yunnan, etc. pay one per cent; Yunnanese products in transit outward,. free or 1%; not bad, but in Europe and America free transit is the rule.

No provision is made for Yunnan's purchase of British, American or Japanese goods—which remain subject to exclusion from Yunnan by France's discriminatory and arbitrary tariff policy.

As regards trade between China and Indo-China, (Annex I), shipments from North China are subject to discriminatory treatment, viz., the maximum tariff rates, four times the minimum, in Indo-China. Shipments from Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan are subject to discriminatory treatment unless listed in list B or in the treaty of Dec. 1928, which names silks, tea and spices. Listed articles are subject to minimum rates but these may be raised at any moment.

French and Indo-Chinese products shipped from Indo-China into the three southern provinces of China are to be subject to the National Tariff of 1929—which is not to be increased. This will probably make it impracticable to raise these rates elsewhere. But Annex I puts Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung in the position of a French sphere of interest and revives (in another form and extending to trade by sea with Kwangtung) the special favors formerly granted to overland trade with contiguous powers, but abolished in accordance with the Treaty of Washington.

Annex IV provides for the maintenance and extension of the privileges of French residents in Yunnanfu, Nanning and Tungshing; but the "special rights and privileges traditionally enjoyed" by the Chinese in Indo-China may be curtailed by taxation (Annex III) and abolished, being safegarded only by a statement in an attached note that the French Government has "no intention" of depriving the Chinese of these privileges.

Altogether the treaty appears to be a good sample of French treaty making, the French "concessions" taking the form of refraining from imposing on the products of the other country the rates of the French maximum or fighting tariff. Only an aggressive country which will meet threats with threats can sign an equal commercial treaty with France.

CHINESE ECONOMIST.

Shanghai, Aug. 5, 1930.

Korean Peasants in Battle with Japanese Police

A *Reuter* message from Tokyo July 21 stated that messages from Tansen, in the Kankyonando province of Korea, reported that four Korean peasants were killed and 26 wounded and nine policemen were wounded in serious rioting following the arrest of some peasants for alleged violation of the forestry laws. A mob of 2,000, armed with clubs and bamboo spears, seized the town office and police station, whereupon the police, who had been reinforced, fired upon the mob and dispersed it.

House of Commons Discusses Extrality Issue

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, August 1, Hugh Dalton, Foreign Secretary, said that the Government had nearly completed consideration of the proposals drawn up by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, regarding the modification of foreign extraterritorial rights. Mr. Dalton added that the British Government hoped to communicate the proposals to the Chinese Government in the near future.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs informed the House that the negotiations in regard to the Boxer indemnity had made good progress.

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In the Field of National Reconstruction

Export of Chinese Silk to Egypt

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a report to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, reported on August 2 that in accordance with the provisional Sino-Egyptian treaty recently signed by the two countries, that all Chinese silk pongees would be given "most favored nation" treatment when imported into Egypt in future.

Reduction of Levies on CottonYarn

The Chekiang Provincial Government on August 2 adopted a regulation which had been recommended by the Hangchow chamber of commerce for a reduction of the provincial levy on cotton-yarn by fifty percent. The purpose of the action was to stimulate trade as a meaus of relieving the present business and industrial depressiou.

Nanking Cuts Expenditures $300,000

The Nanking Municipal Government at a conference of officials of various departments held on August 2 decided to reduce expenditures to the extent of $300,000, annually. The reduction will be made effective in connection with the 1930-1931 budget. The saving will be used to finance certain needed public works, particularly road and street building.

Industrial Laboratory for Nanking

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, on July 30 announced plans for the opening in Nanking on August 15 of an Industrial Laboratory for the purpose of investigating and extending the use of native raw materials for industrial uses. It also was announced that branches of the organization would be established in Shanghai, Hankow and elsewhere.

No Discrimination for Chinese Shipping in Dairen-Japan Trade

The Japanese authorities at Dairen, (Japanese leased zone in Manchuria) have notified the Chinese Government that there is no discrimination against Chinese shipping operating between Dairen and Japanese ports. The Japanese authorities claimed that a recent case of alleged discrimination had resulted from a misunderstanding and it was hoped there would be no further trouble.

Registration of Mining "Experts"

The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining at a meeting of the so-called "Experts Examination Committee," last week decided to compel all mining and agricultural "experts" to register with the government. Those who had ten years practical experience will be permitted to register as "experts" while graduates of technical institutions must have five years' experience in order to register.

Long Distance Telephone Installations in China

Long distance telephone service between Shanghai and Hangchow and between Nanking and Wuhu will be opened to the public by the end of August, according to a statement made by the Ministry of Communications.

On the Shanghai-Nanking line the Ministry is installing the latest system of sound-magnifying vacuum tubes. The new device, it is stated, will be ready for use within a month.

Regulations for Examiners of Weights and Measures

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has submitted to the State Council for approval a set of regulations for official examiners of weights and measures, in accordance with a new law dealing with this question which recently was promulgated. The regulations provide for salaries ranging from $80 to $300 monthly for various grades of official examiners to be employed by the Ministry.

Expatriates Remit $400,000,000

Remittances to China by Chinese residents abroad amount to $400,000,000 annually, or an average of $1 apiece for each and every member of the population of the country, according to a recent report of the statistical department of the Legislative Yuan, which has been making an investigation of the subject. The report stated that most of this considerable sum is invested in Chinese industries or deposited in Chinese banks in China.

Chekiang To Open Tung Oil Refinery

A new model refinery for the preparation of Tung Oil (used in paint and varnish trade) for foreign markets, is shortly to be opened in Chekiang province, according to an announcement of the Chekiang provincial department of reconstruction. The report, which was issued on July 30 stated that the province exports about $4,000,000 worth of the product annually, but owing to foreign competition, it was necessary for China to improve her methods of refining in order to hold the market.

Conference on Salt-Smuggling

Directors of Salt-Smuggling Prevention Bureaus throughout the country are holding a conference in Nanking under the auspices of the Salt Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance, for the purpose of adopting regulations against salt-smuggling. Do Sen, assistant-director of the bureau is presiding at the meeting. Various proposals were presented by the delegates dealing with the problem of preventing the smuggling of salt in various parts of the country.

Peiping-Liaoning Railway Will Issue $5,000,000 in Bonds

The Peiping-Liaoning (Peking-Mukden) railway administration has submitted a memorandum to the Ministry of Railways at Nanking, asking permission to issue short-term railway bonds amounting to $5,000,000 in two installments for the purpose of financing the purchase of cars and locomotives. The new rolling-stock needed, includes 12 passenger and 25 freight cars and two locomotives. The proposal will be referred to the Legislative Yuan for final approval.

Provision for Sino-Foreign Mining Companies

The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining on August 3 recommended to the Executive Yuan of the National Government the adoption of regulations providing for the investment of foreign capital and the organization of Sino-foreign companies for mining operations in China. The Ministry also announced that a detailed report of China's mining output for 1929 has been requested of each of the provinces, the object being to consider measures for increasing China's mineral production.

Research Delegation to Visit Szechuen Province

The Central Research Council of the National Government has announced the early dispatch of a delegation composed of leading industrialists and experts to Szechuen province for the purpose of investigating economic conditions. It was stated that the recent construction of a light railway near Chungking had resulted in the opening up of new supplies of fuel for industrial establishments, while the construction of new roads in various parts of the province had opened up new districts. The delegation will pay special attention to the tung-oil, salt refining and sugar-refining industries.

Silk Filatures Now Running Full-Time

Approximately 170 Chinese silk filatures in Shanghai and adjacent districts have resumed operation on a full-time basis, according to a report which appeared in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on August 4. All silk filatures went on a part-time basis early in June and later many suspended operations entirely owing to the falling off in foreign demand for Chinese silks, but according to the report, recent orders from the United States and Europe caused all filatures to issue orders to their employes to immediately resume work on a full-time basis. It was claimed that there are sufficient orders on hand to keep most of the filatures running until winter.

Electric Plant and Road for Mokanshan

The Chekiang provincial bureau of reconstruction has announced plans for the construction of an electric light and power plant and a municipal road entirely girdling the well known summer resort at Mokanshan, near Hangchow. The construction of the new road will be started as soon as surveys are completed.

According to the trade and building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* issued on August 2, the financial arrangements for the construction of the new plant for the Hangchow Electric Works have been completed, a syndicate of five banks in Hangchow having agreed to extend a loan for $1,000,000 covering the construction. The new plant will be located at Zakow, Chekiang, a few miles south of Hangchow.

Chinese Motor-Ship Building Concern for Hongkong

A new Chinese company known as the China Motor-Shipbuilding and Repairing Works, Ltd., has been organized in Hongkong by Chinese interests, the articles of incorporation having been filed on June 12. The company has a capital of Tls. 250,000 and according to the official statement of the promoters the object of the company is to promote the construction of motor-ships. Property has been purchased from the Hongkong Government for the location of the works together with docking facilities.

Law to Facilitate Formation of Commercial Guilds

The Legislative Yuan on August 1 adopted an amendment to the law dealing with commercial and industrial guilds, the purpose being to facilitate the organization of such bodies. According to the amendment, two or more commercial or industrial guilds may, upon the approval of two-thirds of their respective members, form themselves into a federation. In cases where such organizations are located in cities within the same province, the regulations must be approved by the provincial authorities concerned, but where they are located in different provinces, the regulations must be approved by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Labor Strikes Now Prohibited by the Government

The military authorities of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai on August 2, issued an order prohibiting strikes under heavy penalty. The proclamation, which was issued by the gendarmerie headquarters, stated that during the course of the present civil-war, the maintenance of peace and order in the rear was of highest importance, hence any disputes between labor and capital must be reported to the authorities, who would immediately provide for mediating the trouble. The order stated further, that persons instigating strikes, without first resorting to mediation and arbitration, would be regarded as disturbers of the peace and arrested by the military and police authorities.

Relief for Residents of Northern Border Districts

The General Famine Relief Commission and representatives of various organizations of overseas Chinese, have announced the completion of a considerable fund which will be used for relieving distress among Chinese communites on the North Manchurian frontier, which was caused by the invasion of Soviet Russian troops and Red bands organized by the Russians during the Sino-Soviet conflict last year. The relief funds will be remitted to Chu Ching-lan, director of the Northeastern Relief Bureau of Harbin and in addition to extending relief to the Chinese communities, some of the money also will be used to foster Chinese immigration to the border districts.

National Economic Conference Called Shortly

The National State Council on July 29 issued a special order to the Executive Yuan asking that preparations be made immediately for the calling of a National Economic Conference. The order resulted from recommendations recently issued by Tan Yen-kai of the Executive Yuan and T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, calling attention to the urgent need for the formation of comprehensive and feasible schemes for the realization of economic reconstruction which long has been one of the chief objects of the Kuomintang Party. Also it was stated that this constituted one of the principal goals of the National Revolution, hence it was necessary for the government to obtain the cooperation of business and banking leaders, economists and financial experts for a thorough consideration of national economic and financial problems. A somewhat similar conference was held in Shanghai under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance in 1928, but owing to the continuous civil warfare, little has been accomplished, although important resolutions were passed dealing with such subjects as promotion of trade and commerce, readjustment of national indebtedness, disbandment of troops and taxation reform.

Committee Management for China Merchants Navigation Co.

The National Ministry of Communications on August 3 announced that the post of Managing Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company shortly would be abolished and a committee form of management

(Continued on page 390)

The CHINESE NATION

COMMUNIST UPRISING IN CHANGSHA

EXTRA-CONCESSIONAL ROADS
EDITORIAL

WHAT IS WRONG WITH SHANGHAI
By Maxwell S. Stewart

SINO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS (1924-1930)
By K. S. Weigh

THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY
By Hubert P. C. Cheng

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN
By C. A. Pao

BOOK REVIEWS LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AUGUST 6, 1930. *Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper* VOL. I, No. 8.

PRICE 20 CENTS

Men and Events

F. W. Golding of the firm of Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, ship surveyors, has resigned.

Commander W. H. Stiles of the U. S. Navy, returned to the United States on the *President Taft* last week.

W. H. Daub, representative in the Far East for the Quaker Oats Company, returned to Shanghai this week.

P. C. Hsieh of the Ministry of Railways in Nanking, who was in Shanghai this week, has returned to Nanking.

Chinese are queer. The pay for their own wars, and don't even get mad at America about it.—*Beaumont Enterprise.*

George A. Irving, representative of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, arrived in Shanghai last week on a business trip.

Chu Mei-tseng, Chas Chou, and Fong Cho-hui, delegates to the International Labor Conference in Geneva returned to China this week.

Jabin Hsu, senior secretary with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has returned to Shanghai from a vacation spent at Pootoo Island.

B. Yeaton, of the Osaka office of General Motors Corporation, arrived in Shanghai this week on a business trip and will remain here for several days.

J. F. Stevens, Jr., representative of the Kelvinator Corporation in the Far East, accompanied by Mrs. Stevens, is departing for the United States next week.

A *Kuo Wen* message from Peiping, states that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, once most powerful warlord in Loyang, is seriously ill and that his condition is critical.

The mother of Mei Lan-fang, the famous Chinese actor, died at Peiping August 4. In consequence Mei Lan-fang cancelled all social engagements in Shanghai and Tientsin.

T. P. Givens, assistant commissioner of the Police Department of the International Settlement in charge of the Intelligence Office, departed this week on vacation for North China.

The Central Government Mint at Shanghai, according to a report in the *Sin Wan Pao*, will not begin operations for some time. It previously had been reported that the mint would begin operations this month.

The June price index issued by the China National Tariff Commission shows the average of import prices in Shanghai to be 215.3 as against 175.7 a year ago and export prices at 196.8 as against 175 a year ago.

J. E. Jacobs, for many years an American Consul at Shanghai, departed for the United States end of last week enroute to Washington to take over his new post in the Foreign Affairs division of the State Department.

Paul M. Linebarger, legal adviser to the National Government, departed for Canton during the week. He is expected back in Nanking in about two weeks. His son Paul, who acts as his private secretary, accompanied him.

The death occurred at Victoria, B. C., July 7, of Dr. Philip B. Cousland following a severe illness and several operations. Dr. Cousland was a medical missionary, having come to China about 20 years ago for the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. James H. Franklin, secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of New York, returned to Shanghai this week from an extensive trip to Szechuen province and is planning to proceed to Hangchow next week for a conference.

Tang Leang-li, correspondent of the London *Daily Herald*, the Berlin *Vorwaerts* and the *Sin Po* of Batavia, and P. Tsu, editor of the *South China Daily News*, have arrived in North China to report to their newspapers on the course of political events.

The Peiping-Mukden Railway Administration recently issued an order requiring all foreign warships anchoring at its wharves at Tangku in future to pay half of wharfage charged on ordinary vessels. The new regulation is being but into force at once.

Granville Woodard opened an office for the U. S. Department of Commerce at Hongkong August 6. He is occupying temporary quarters in the American Consulate-General, but later will open a separate office as soon as suitable quarters can be found.

The death occurred at Leipzig, Germany, on June 30 of Adolf Boettcher, an old China hand. The late Mr. Boettcher first came out to China in 1897 as an instructor for the Chinese Military School. He is survived by a son who is at present residing in Tientsin.

Capt. L. P. Bischoff of the U. S. Navy recently arrived in Shanghai to take over command of the U. S. Yangtsze patrol boat, *Tuituilla*. Capt Bischoff was accompanied by Mrs. Bischoff and their three children, who are residing at the Blackstone Apartment on Rue Lafayette.

The Asia Realty Company's monthly brochure, *The Realty Market*, in its August issue gives a glowing account of the real estate prospects in Shanghai in an article entitled "The Mathematics of the Situation." Trading during July was reported active, despite the hot weather.

A *Kuo Min* message from Liege states that King Albert, of Belgium, visited the Chinese Department of the Centenary Exhibition in that city August 2, and was very much impressed with the Chinese products and the management displayed by Dr. Tu Ming-yi, Chinese representative.

Madame Carmen Stoeckli, the owner of a dancing school at Shameen (Canton) committed suicide by taking poison on the night of August 3. She was the daughter-in-law of L. K. Kentwell, former Shanghai British barrister and now owner of *China Truth*, a Nationalist journal published in Canton.

Nelson Rockefeller, son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., accompanied by his bride, who was Miss Mary Todhunter Clark of Philadelphia, are scheduled to arrive in Japan on the Matson line steamer *Malola* during the present month. After a stay in Japan of two or three weeks they will proceed to China on a trip around the world.

Col. Hayley Bell, former Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, who was ousted from his position by Lenox Simpson, acting on behalf of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, departed for Tientsin on Tuesday of this week. Since the development of the customs deadlock at Tientsin, Col. Bell has been in Shanghai discussing the situation with officials of the National Government.

The American river patrol boat, *Tuituilla*, commanded by Capt. L. P. Bischoff, which has been undergoing repairs at the Kiangnan Dock, was scheduled to sail for Hankow on Friday of this week. Two other American destroyers, the *Bulmer* and *Simpson*, which arrived in Shanghai from Chefoo on Tuesday of this week were scheduled to depart for Yangtsze ports immediately.

The Roosevelt Steamship Company has acquired control of the International Mercantile Marine Company, according to a recent telegram from New York. The new company, it is reported, will sell all its tonnage operating under a foreign flag and concentrate on the development of a powerful American service. The Roosevelt Line is represented in Shanghai by L. Everett.

Miss A. Viola Smith has been appointed permanent Registrar of the China Trade Act, to succeed Frank S. Williams who was recently transferred to Bangkok as Commercial Attache to Siam. Miss Smith has been identified with the administration of the China Trade Act since its passage in 1922, and at one time was Acting Registrar during an interim period of fourteen months.

A recent report issued by the Dong Zung Fu Yuen Benevolent Society shows that 1,197 coffins were donated by that organization during July for abandoned corpses and paupers. Paupers and abandoned bodies in Pootung, Nantao, Chapei and western Shanghai received burial from them, 143 big and 266 small coffins being donated. The society also gave 86 big and 401 small coffins for dead bodies found in the two settlements.

Following its plan to create new posts in the Commercial Diplomatic Service in eight countries, the British Government, has appointed John Colville Hutchison to the Service in Manchuria. Mr. Hutchison is 40 years of age and was appointed a Student Interpreter in China on January 7, 1915 and in 1922 acted as Junior Assessor in the Mixed Court at Shanghai. He has held British Consular posts in Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow.

Dr. Lorenzo S. Morgan, who has charge of the Presbyterian Mission hospital at Haichow, Kiangsu, arrived in Shanghai for a week's visit and is staying at the Navy Y. M. C. A. Dr. Morgan stated that Haichow, located at the eastern end of the Lung-Hai railway, has not been disturbed by the present fighting in Shantung and Honan and as a result of the peaceful conditions the business of the port had increased considerably. A Chinese steamship line now operates a regular line of steamers, with a weekly service, between Shanghai and Haichow.

Manuel Quezon to Protest Roosevelt Appointment

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines Senate, accompanied by his entire family and by his physician, Dr. Arvisu, passed through Shanghai on the *Empress of Japan*, enroute to the United States to protest against the appointment of Nicholas Roosevelt as Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Although in broken health, Mr. Quezon insisted before his departure from Manila that he would not return to his native islands until he has brought about a final settlement of the Philippine situation with reference to United States control.

The *United Press* states that not in many years has there been such tension in Philippine-American relations. President Hoover's recent action in naming Nicholas Roosevelt, a foe of Philippine independence, as Vice-Governor in place of Eugene A. Gilmore, who was known as a warm friend of the Filipino people, has created much bitterness.

The announcement of the appointment of Nicholas Roosevelt as Vice Governor has caused an uproar in the Philippine Islands. The Philippine Senate recently passed a resolution branding Mr. Roosevelt as a man possessing deep prejudices and of having launched unjust and offensive accusations against the Filipino people in his book entitled "The Philippines, a Treasure and a Problem." The resolution quotes several paragraphs from Mr. Roosevelt's book on the Islands, among them the following:

"It is no easy task, this which we have so long hoped to evade. We have trifled with the white man's burden during the last 25 years, half believing that by closing our eyes and loudly insisting that no such burden existed, we could dodge our responsibility. Our ignorance has been used to bolster theories, and we have applied panaceas without diagnosing conditions. We have taken full credit for achievements that are still only half completed and have even tried it ourselves in one of the most fatuous and naive political blunders of modern history:—The assumption that in 17 years a conglomeration of 12,000,000 illiterate people, but little advanced from their primitive barbarism, speaking many different dialects, and living on hundreds of remote islands could be prepared for a modern democratic form of government."

Personnel Is Announced of British Economic Mission

The personnel of the British Economic Mission which s coming to the Far East was announced by *Reuter* recently, as follows:

Sir Ernest Thompson, chairman of the mission and also of the Cotton Section of the mission; Sir Thomas Allen, vice-chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress; Lt-Col. Reginald Keble Morcom a director of Lloyds Bank, Ltd; James Bell, Secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers Association; William Crowther, of Slaithwaite; and Louis Beale, of the Trade Development Council. The Cotton Section of the Mission will consist, in addition to Sir Ernest Thompson and James Bell, of the following; F. W. Birchenough, of the Operative Spinners Amalgamation; E. Duxbury, of the United Textile Factory Workers Association; J. L. Edmondson, of the Federation of Calico Printers; George Green, of the Padiham Manufacturers Association; and Arthur Reiss and Joseph Wild of the Wigan Cotton Employers Association.

The terms of reference of the main Mission are to inquire into the present condition of British trade with China and Japan and to report what action should be taken to develop and increase the trade.

The Cotton Mission will assist the Economic Mission as regards inquiries relating to cotton goods and report what action should be taken to develop an increase of British trade in these goods.

Tragic Death of German Consul at Tsingtao

Dr. Kurt Schirmer, German Consul-General at Tsingtao, died at his home in that city early on the morning of August 3, as a result of being bitten by a dog.

Dr. Schirmer tried to protect his little son from a mad dog approximately two months ago, when he was bitten in the hand. For a time it was thought that he would recover under the Pasteur treatment, but his condition took a change for the worse. He was 52 years old. Dr. Schirmer first came to China in 1900. He was at one time German Assessor at the old Mixed Court in Shanghai.

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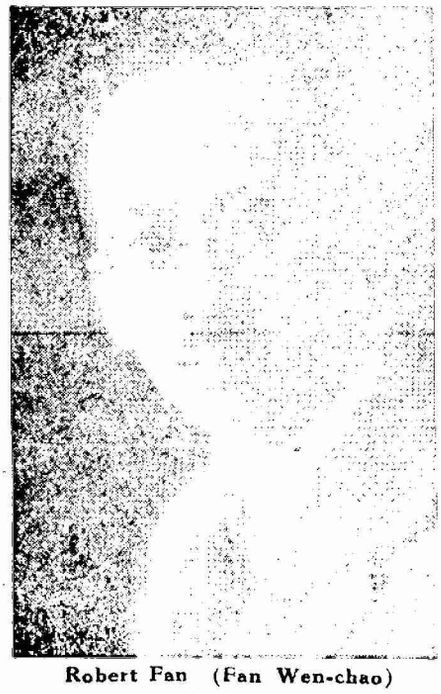
Who's Who in China

Dr. Ida Kahn, physician; born in 1873; she was adopted by Miss Gertrude Howe when two months old and educated in Rulison School which was founded by Miss Howe; went to America and studied at the University of Michigan, 1892-96 and received her M. D. degree; returned to China in 1896 and went to Kiukiang to help Dr. Mary Stone in starting the Danforth Hospital; in 1902 she started medical work in Nanchang; went to America and studied at Northwestern University, Chicago in 1908 and was graduated in 1910 with the degree of B. Sc.; delegate to the Y. W. C. A International Conference, Berlin, 1910; studied in the London School of Tropical Medicine, 1910; returned to China and in 1912 established the Women's and Children's Hospital, Nanchang; delegate to the International Conference of Medical Women in America, held under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., 1919; honorary M. A. degree, University of Michigan, 1920; delegate to the general conference of the M. E. Church in America, 1924; address: Women's and Children's Hospital, Nanchang, Kiangsi.

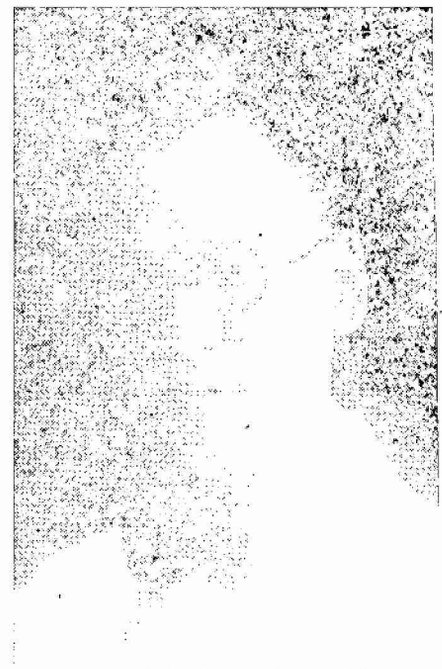
Dr. Ida Kahn (Kang Chen)
康成

Robert Fan, architect; born in Shanghai of Cantonese parents in 1893; received his preliminary education in Shanghai after which he went to St. John's University and was graduated with the degree of B. Sc. in 1917; assistant professor in mathematics and surveying at St. John's, 1917-19; went to America and studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, 1919-21 and received his B. A. (bachelor of architecture) degree; elected member of the Architectural Society of Philadelphia, 1921; architect for the firm of Ch. F. Durang and Day and Klauder, Philadelphia, 1921-22; returned to China and was architect for the firm of Lam Glines and Company, 1922-27; opened his own architectural firm in 1927; received second prize for the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial, Nanking, 1924; received third prize for Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Auditorium, Canton, 1926; designer of many buildings in China among which are a group of buildings for the Ministry of Railways and the Nanking Theater, Shanghai; founder and first president of the Society of Chinese Architects and one of the pioneers in reviving the adaptation of Chinese classical architecture in the modern movement of the Chinese renaissance; address: 56 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



Robert Fan (Fan Wen-chao)
范文照

Dr. Harvey F. D. Huang, Christian pastor; born at Hankow, Hupeh in 1888; after receiving his early education in the Hankow schools he went to Boone University, Wuchang and received his A.B. degree in 1911; rector of St. John's Church, Hankow, 1911-21; went to America and took graduate courses in the General and Union Theological Seminaries, New York City and received his M.A. and S. T. B. degrees; in the meantime he was curate at Grace Church, New York City; he took graduate work at Cambridge (Mass.) Theological School, Harvard Divinity School and Harvard School of Education and received his B. D. degree; returned to China in 1923 and became rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Hankow; examining chaplain to the Bishop of Hankow, 1923 to the present; he is also secretary of the Diocesan Standing Committee; chairman of the Diocesan Board of Finance; member, Diocesan Council; member, Five-year Movement Committee; member, standing committee, Chung Hwa Shen Kung Hui; board member, Central China College; member, standing committee, National Y.M.C.A.; principal, St. Louis's Girls' High School; principal, St. Phoebe's School for the Training of Bible Women; received an honorary D.D. degree from the University of South Tennessee, 1929; address: St. Paul's Cathedral, Hankow.



Dr. Harvey F.D. Huang (Huang Fu-ting)
黃馥亭

Dr. Chi Ping
秉志字農山

Dr. Chi Ping, biologist; born at Kaifeng, Honan in 1889; attended the Imperial University of Peking 1904-08; went to America and studied at Cornell University, Ithaca N. Y., 1910-18; B. S. A. (Cornell), 1913 and Ph. D. (Cornell), 1918; studied at the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia as a research fellow in anatomy, 1918-20; returned to China 1920 and was professor of zoology at National Southeastern University, Nanking, 1921-27; visiting professor to The University of Amoy, Fukien, 1926-28; charter member of the Science Society of

China and member of the board of directors, 1922 to the present; examination committee on awarding fellowships and prizes of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, 1927-29; technical adviser to the National Education Convention, 1928; inspector on advanced education in Manchuria for the China Foundation, 1930; director of the biological laboratory of the Science Society of China, Nanking, 1922 to the present; director of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping, 1928 to the present; author of "The Biology of Ephydra Subopaca," "The Fossil Insects of China," "The Gastropods of North China," "The Anatomy of the Porpoise" and "The Cerebrum of Felis Tigris;" address: The Biology Laboratory of the Science Society of China, Nanking.

The Stimson-Wu Negotiations

(*By Charles James Fox in the North China Star, July 22*)

Sometime between now and next March Americans and Chinese should know where they stand on the subject of extraterritoriality. Secretary of State Stimson, who by the way has spent a great part of his term of office in London negotiating the Naval Treaty, is postponing his summer holiday in order to resume negotiations with Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister in Washington, regarding extraterritoriality. Dr. Wu also has some holiday plans at Atlantic City before he leaves for Europe next September to attend the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Whatever decisions Col. Stimson and Dr. Wu arrive at, in the heat of summer, and with their vacations awaiting them, will, of course, be embodied in a draft treaty which will have to be submitted to both the United States Senate and to Nanking for ratification. The whole subject is quite a complicated one, and it is to be hoped that Col. Stimson and Dr. Wu will be able to reach a mutually satisfactory compromise on a matter on which their views are probably widely divergent.

The Stimson-Wu agreement, as the treaty may be called, will have to go to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for ratification and the Senate, now in extra session, will not convene until early next December. As a rule almost nothing is accomplished by either House of Congress during the month of December, when the Christmas holidays start rather early and run well into the month of January. But the present Congress ends on March 4 of next year, and no doubt the Senate will make an effort to dispose of any Sino-American treaty before that time.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has been authorized to make an investigation of the situation in China but we have not yet heard what the plans are. The results of this investigation will doubtless have considerable bearing upon the attitude of the Senate Committee on any treaty that may be negotiated.

There is a good deal to be said in favor of, and a good deal to be said against, extraterritoriality, according to one's viewpoint, but there is little or nothing to be said in favor of the perpetuation of the present state of uncertainty. Both China and the United States should know where they stand on the matter and we trust that Col. Stimson and Dr. Wu will be able to start to clear it up before "going on their vacations."

Cigarettes Forbidden to Minors in Chekiang

Kuo Min states that an order is to be issued by the Chekiang Provincial Government strictly prohibiting cigarette-smoking amongst minors. This step is due to a petition from the Hangchow District Party Headquarters pointing out that the health of the younger generation being vital to the development of a strong nation, measures should be taken to prevent young boys and girls from "ruining their physical constitution" by the acquirement of the habit.

Large Bequest for Nanking Theological Seminary

The Nanking Theological Seminary is named as one of 14 beneficiaries under the will of the late Mrs. Rebecca Wendle Swope, whose will was admitted to probate in New York City August 1.

The estate was said to total more than G$20,000,000. Thirty-five portions of a division of the entire estate into 200 equal portions are bequeathed to the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, and the income will be used for the Nanking Theological Seminary.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

An Autobiographical Novel of China

A Son of China by Sheng-Ching, translated from the French by Marvin McCord Lowes. 286 pages. G$3.00. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1930.

As a novel of life in China, both in the family and in public from the latter part of the 19th Century through the student movement of 1919 A Son of China is fascinating. As for its historicity, the author is undoubtedly too near the scenes of his youthful endeavor to be accepted as a historian. Not only that, he is not dispassionate enongh in his treatment of the characters of the men, both Oriental and Occidental whom he castigates for their actions in 1900, 1912, 1915. By his lack of impartiality he seems to have a limited understanding of human nature other than that of the people of his own country.

Mr. Sheng has been out of China since 1919, but he writes most vividly of the transformation from the Empire to the Republic, giving inspired accounts of his own activities in assisting the cause of the revolution. He was a student in a missionary school in Nanking in 1911, and took an active part as a spy for the revolutionists at that time, even though he was but 12 years old, having been born on February 6, 1899. When he was 14 he made a speech denouncing Yuan—"The first speech I ever made was a condemnation of the assassination (of Sung Chiao-jen at Shanghai North Station in August 1931), before a mass meeting in Nanking. With Huang Hsing sitting pensively on one side of me and the smiling Sun Yat-sen on the other, I rose and demanded the arrest of Yuan Shih-k'ai and his assassin's band."

Disgusted with all the bloodshed and disillusionment, Sheng entered a Buddhist monastery for a time, sinking into a nirvanic state, but later came to Shanghai to study in the Nanyang University and L'Aurora University. He soon joined the staff of the Peking-Hankow Railway, where he again entered into political activities, particularly the organizing of a railwaymen's union, armed with rifles and machine guns. After the social revolution of 1919 he went to Liverpool, then to France where he has been studying in various institutions, becoming an assistant lecturer in the University of Paris.

Mr. Sheng's book, written in French, suffers, from the English translation, probably because the translator has been at a loss to understand the author's Franco-Chinese idioms and nuances. A resident in China will be slightly bothered by inconsistency in romanization of Chinese names of towns, rivers, forts. For instance one reads both Oo Song fort and Woosuug fort, Hoang-pu and Whangpoo.

On the whole Mr. Sheng does what he started out to do: strive for unity of understanding of the civilizations of the Oriental and Occidental nations. He, taking his mother as the raconteuse, then himself, lays bare for the Occidental as perhaps has not been done before, the fabric of the family in China, and the innate love for peace and harmony which has been so disrupted during the past few years. He paints pictures which keep one spellbound with amazement,—of the torture a girl-child underwent in gaining lily feet; of the hold of mothers-in-law over the brides taken into the family; of the spiritual fellowship of two sixteen-year-olds, a boy and a poetess who dies heartbroken because of the sadness in the world.

The foreigner living in China should read A Son of China, the Chinese who wishes to have access to an Occidental-Oriental analysis of life should read A Son of China, and the person who is interested in human beings should gain much from reading A Son of China. It is an absorbing book.

M. V.

Guide to Scepticism

Infidels and Heretics, by Clarance Darrow and Wallace Rice. Published by the Stratford Company, Boston. 281 pages. Price G$3.00.

This is a scholarly anthology for agnostics, as its subtitle declares, a grouping of selections from poetry, drama, essays, fiction and oratory by the occidental world's great truth seekers since the time of Pythagoras. Most of the quotations are from modern writers, however, numbers being chosen from the schools of Nietzeche, Bertrand Russell, Matthew Arnold, Thomas Henry Huxley, John Dewey and contemporary pragmatists.

The worn, if terse, epigrams and metaphors, oft-quoted by the doubters, are most of them here. Thus we find Ingersoll's "Truth", Schopenhaurer's "Creation", Omar's "Rubaiyat", Plato's "Apologia of Socrates", Samuel Butler's "God and the Devil", Dewey's "Morality and Intelligence", Huxley's "Proof and Personality", Nietzeche's "Fraudulent Pyschology", Spencer's "Providence and Causation", Russell's "Humanizing Marriage", Havelock Ellis' "Morality and Reformers", and so forth. Of poets and thinkers who have effectively voiced themselves on God and Man, few are omitted. Yet Hausman is included while G. B. Shaw is not; Edith Wharton is there and Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol" is overlooked; there are two sonnets of Shakespeare, and some lines from "The Tempest," but Hamlet's soliloquy, which the years have not improved upon, is left out. The fine scepticisms of Turgenev, Balzac, Anatole France, Gorky, Walter Pater, Gogol and Dostoievsky, are not noticed, although lesser souls, with lesser words—such as Paul Eldridge, Richard Proctor and Sir Leslie Stephen —are drawn upon more than once. Obviously the editors and authors, Messrs. Darrow and Rice, mean to confine their treasury to western writers, yet if Omar Khayyam is included, why not the subtler, more brilliant ghazals of Hafiz, Fidausi, Sadi and Hassan? In one of Hafiz' rubaiyats there occurs a passage of richer cynicism than anything the beauty of Fitzgerald's translation has made of Khayyam, which begins:

> Then from the fragile table seize a tass,
> And drain the wine of life before the glass
> Shall crumbling fall, with table and with you,
> And with your god into oblivion pass . . .

The obvious retort to these criticisms is that an anthologist must select the best from the good and it is his prerogative to choose his own favorites; indeed, that is what is expected of him. If his critical sense is sharp, the reader will benefit. Even though an anthology is poorly selected, if it gives us an index to only a few new and interesting minds, it may be considered worth while. Judged in this light, *Infidels and Heretics* is vindicated, for besides the usual extracts that can be found in ordinary anthologies of verse, there are a number of lucid pieces from authors commonly neglected.

The best feature of the volume is the manner in which the selections have been segregated under section heads descriptive of various phases of agnosticism, progressing, *elementum ad profundus*. These divisions are as follows: (1) Foundation Stones; (2) The Depths of Thought; (3) Honest Doubt; (4) Gods and Demigods; (5) The Wise of Old; (6) Priestcraft and Piety; (7) Creeds and Dogma; (8) Mores and Morals; (9) Men and Women; (10) Our Humbler Brethren; (11) Our Father, Time; (12) Death and Love; (13) In Time to Come; (14) Beyond This Life; (15) The Sum of Life.

The book will be a valuable reference for men who are inclined to face vaster questions of here and hereafter, that the rest prefer to leave in the hands of the Pope and H. L. Mencken. For those others, who are always starting off with something like, "Well, my *own* philosophy of life is this—," it may furnish some well flavored phrases through which to express "their *own* ideas."

E. S.

Etude in Chromatics

The Purple Sea, by Frank Owen. 152 pages, $1.50 Published by the Lantern Press, New York City.

Those who were intrigued by Mr. Owen's previous book, *The Wind That Tramps the World*, will find in this slender volume the same qualities of exotic richness and tonal whimsies that gave strange flavor to those stories.

There are eight tales in this collection, all of them projected on a Chinese screen, all of them related in the unique manner of this author. Lavishly he has drawn from the fund of beauty and mystery that is stored up in subtleties of flowers, music, poetry, jewels and youth. Always he appeals to the senses, and to read him sympathetically one must discard all objective, pragmatic creed. His themes are simple, elemental, but generally are rescued from pathos by a peculiar skill, something which touches his preposterous characters with the magic and glamor of sheer fantasy.

Of the stories in *The Purple Sea*, I prefer "The Golden Hour of Kwoh Fan," "The Perfumes of Chow Wan," and "The Rice Merchant." The first tells of a Sybarite whose monomania is a divine and unmatched perfume sealed within a cherished ancient vase possessed by him. The scent, credited with miraculous properties, is released by a visitor in Kwoh Fan's home, with the result that, after glimpsing a maiden reincarnated from the misty past, he dispairs of life and ends himself in a futile effort to pursue her. The perfumes of Chow Fan are similarly empowered with mysticism, and an experimenter is enabled through inhaling these marvellous scents, to fall in love with a vision, created by his own flower-drugged imagination. In the "Rice Merchant" one observes the downfall of Teng-Tsai, an opulent Cantonese who has come into possession of a golden crystal, the value of which, being inexperienced in such matters, he is not aware. He is robbed of it by a clever hypnotist who sends him into a trance, in which he vainly pursues a golden dancer, most alluringly described.

Upon such fragile stuff, Mr. Owen builds his plots, and somehow sustains them to the end by a trick not unlike the mesmerism which he attributes to his unearthly Chinese. He seeks to cast a spell over the reader, and if you read him leisurely you will fall pleasant victim to his genius. Taken in doses too potent, he grows tiresome; there is monotony even among genii. I find fault with the author's lack of resourcefulness in theme and character and his disinclination to vary an atmosphere too saturated with a paradoxical ascetic sensuality.

But after all, his aim is to weave myths. And perhaps in the literature of legend, one must not expect variety. If we read Owen as we read mythology, we derive the same sense of spiritual rise and rhythmic movement. He has stolen some of the thunder of the ancient story-tellers and imbued it with his own tenderness and epicureanism, and a euphemistic view of oriental culture. I know of no one else who so successfully achieves this kind of coalescence of carnality and aestheticism.

E. S.

The White House Gang

The White House Gang, by Earle Looker (one of the gang), illustrated by James Montgomery Flagg. Fleming H. Revell, New York, G$3.00.

The portrayal of Theodore Roosevelt in The White House Gang reminds one of Henry Ward Beecher's statement "No man is really a man who has lost out of him all the boy." For this book, written by one of the famous gang of the executive mansion in Washington, shows up the late President of the United States in a different light from any hitherto published account. The great T. R. is shown as an understanding parent, one willing to enter into the play of his small boy and his small boy's friends.

The purpose of the author, however is not to laud Roosevelt, but to tell of his son Quentin during his days at the Force Public School in Washington. If one still remembers boyish escapades one will chuckle frequently while reading The White House Gang. The anecdotes of the activities of the small members of the gang are most amusing. The intimate glimpses given of family life in the White House during the Roosevelt administration are most revealing, not of political but of human elements.

There is no striving for literary effect. There is an attempt to record faithfully the incidents, places and personalities of the time during which the White House Gang had its being.

M. V.

Recent Pamphlets Received

Pacific Affairs (Honolulu) for August contains the following articles:—Tariff and Trade, by Harry Gradi; Canada and the Pacific, by K. T. Angus; Occidental Legal Ideas in Japan, Kenzo Takayanagi; Modern Mongolia by Kuo Tao-fu.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs, St. James Square, London, publishes fortnightly a *Bulletin* covering briefly the news of all countries which has an international importance. The principal event dealt with in the issue of July 17 is the Malta incident.

The Green Year Supplement, issued by the Y. W. C. A. of China, in its July issue contains a review of the city work of the Association by Roberta Chang and Katharine E. Vaughn. Other contributors are Law Yau-tsit, May Bagwell, and Catherine S. Vance.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues, Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

September	6	and	13,	of	1919	
Decembor	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
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Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

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Shanghai

THE ATTEMPT TO FORM A LEFT-WING GOVERNMENT IN PEIPING!

(Continued from page 366)

to embarrass the National Government and cause foreign complications." In a specific reference to Wang Ching-wei's presence in Peiping, Mr. Liu claimed that Wang's trip to the North "was a fatal move because by so doing he had alienated many of his best friends and had lost what little respect and popularity he had previously commanded among the youths of the country. Impelled and blinded by lust for power and by his eagerness to step into the political limelight, Wang had made many blunders since the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but his alliance with the Northern militarists was the culmination of his mistakes and could not but prove a death-blow to his (Wang's) future political career." Chen Yao-wu, a member of the C. E. C. on July 29 also expressed his views regarding the activities of the Left Wing leader to the following effect, "Rendered helpless through the collapse of his military followers, the rebel 'Ironsides' Wang Ching-wei has not hesitated to demean himself by 'wagging his tail to court the favor of the Northern militarists'." Continuing, Mr. Chen pointed out that Wang Ching-wei, who always had professed to be the outstanding opponent of the militarists, "was now unmasked," because he had utilized the services of the "Ironsides" to establish a "Red Regime" in Kwangtung and when that had failed, he had gone to the North to serve as a "tool of the Northern warlords." In reference to the Extended Party Conference in Peiping, Mr. Chen pointed out that practically all of the participants in the sessions had been dismissed from the Kuomintang Party, "hence it was hardly necessary to point out that the so-called plenary session in Peiping was absolutely without legal basis." Furthermore, the attempt of that "unprincipled person" Wang Ching-wei to set up claims as a loyal follower of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was the height of absurdity."

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN NORTH

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan formally opened his "New National Bank" in Peiping on July 29, with Hsu Yi-ching as director. The capital of the new financial organ was stated at $50,000,000 and it was announced that new military notes to the value of $10,000,000 immediately would be issued. Branches of the new bank will be opened at once in Tientsin, Taiyuanfu and Chengchow, in order to facilitate payment of notes to the troops of the Northern Military Coalition. It was stated that the new bank was secured by the resources of Shansi province.

As a further means of increasing revenues in the North, Gen. Yen announced on July 23 that a 50 percent increase in the present tax on wine and tobacco merchants would be enforced from July 21. When the wine and tobacco merchants protested to Kao Hwai the director of the tax office, he told the merchants that the increase was made on the direct orders of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan "with the ultimate object of curing the extravagant habits of the people, as well as increase the war revenues." According to a report which appeared in the *North China Star* on July 29, all Chinese and foreign tobacco and cigarette dealers in the North had decided to suspend business on account of the exorbitant taxation, but doubt was expressed whether the merchants would be able to stick together. The report stated that the British-American Tobacco Company as well as other foreign dealers "were firm in demanding a withdrawal of the tax."

Gen. Chu Pei-teh, Chief-of-Staff of the National Forces, in an interview circulated by the official *Kuo Min* news agency on July 30 expressed the opinion that the present military activities against the North would be concluded within a month, "due to the fact that the Northern rebels are short of both money and munitions and serious dissension has already broken out among the military commanders which had had the effect of lowering the morale of the troops.

DRIVE STARTS ON TSINPU

Aside from a repulse of a drive by Feng's Kuominchun troops on the Lung-Hai sector in Honan province, there apparently has been no change in the military situation in that province during the week. There has, however, been considerable activity on the Tientsin-Pukow line in Shantung where the Government forces, reinforced with fresh divisions from Canton, have begun a strong drive against Yen Hsi-shan's Shansi troops on both the Tsin-Pu and Shantung railway sectors. A Japanese *Rengo* dispatch from Nanking on Thursday, August 7 stated that Nanking troops had started a general offensive toward Tsinan on August 1 and had captured Nanyeh, a small town to the south of Taian where Yen Hsi-shan's troops have constructed strong defenses. On August 5 the Government's line was advanced as far as the Wenho river while the main force of the Government were advancing with Ningyang and Feicheng as their objectives. Owing to continued rainfall there had been a temporary cessation in the fighting, but the Government troops were stated to be gaining steadily.

The Japanese report gave the numerical strength of the opposing sides as, Northerners 5 divisions and Southerners 10 divisions. As to the situation on the Lung-Hai, the battle line was stated as extending straight from Chukaocheng, Suichow to Taikanghsien. The strength of the opposing forces on this front were given as, Northerners 100 regiments, Southerners, 120 regiments. Gen. Chiank Kai-shek is still maintaining his headquarters in the Liuho-Kweiteh sector on the Lung-Hai railway in eastern Honan.

Soviet Government Predicted for U.S.A. by California Lawyer

Carl Sklar and 14 other Communists were put on trial at Los Angeles, California, August 4, on charges of rioting. Attorney Leo Gallagher, who defended them, predicted that within the present generation the United States will have a Soviet form of government. Addressing the jury, he said that until the Government really represents the people, the workers will not be loyal. He forecast that Los Angeles will eventually receive the name "Sklar" or "Spector" in honor of the defendants in the same fashion that the name of St. Petersburg was altered to Leningrad.

Sklar, when given an opportunity to address the court, forecast a possible war between Soviet Russia and the United States over "imperialistic interference in China." Within a few years, he asserted, China will be wholly Communist.

China Merchants S. N. Co. Is in Bad Shape

Wang Pah-chun, Minister of Communications, who on his return to Nanking beginning of the week after a visit to Shanghai was interviewed by a *Kuo Wen* correspondent, gave his views on the position of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. The Company, he said, has a monthly income of about $100,000 whereas its expenditure approximates $300,000. Most of the Company's boats are too old to be suitable for sea voyages. Recent increases in the cost of supplies have added to the management's financial difficulties. Owing to the poor service also patronage had declined, and under existing conditions it has been impossible to compete with foreign vessels. Mr. Wang added that unless the Government makes up its mind to recommend reforms and to build new vessels the Company is likely to suffer a still further decline in business.

Franchise and Contract for Sale of Telephone Co. Signed

The sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was voted on and passed by the shareholders a little over a month ago, was completed on August 5 when signatories for the two companies and the International Settlement and French Concession attached their names to a 40-year franchise and contract. No Chinese representatives of the Municipal Councils or the Telephone Company were present, thus demonstrating their disapproval of the sale.

Those signing the franchise were S. Fessenden, Director-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council; E. Koechlin, French Consul-General; and F. Gill, Vice-President of the I. T. & T. The contract of sale was signed by P. Le Bris and A.D. Bell for Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company and F. Gill for the I.T. & T. The proceedings were witnessed by Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council; H. Lipson Ward, legal adviser of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company; W. S. Fleming, legal adviser of the I. T. & T.; D. Waters, New York representative of the I.T. & T.; C.W. Porter, director and general manager of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company; R. C. Phillippo, director of the same company; J. Jammer, vice-president of the I. T. & T.; and C. D. Longhurst, accountant.

The signing of the contract of sale and franchise brings to a close a long, drawn-out fight between the I.T. & T., the Ericsson Telephone Company and the Cable Telephone and General Trust Company, Ltd. for control of the telephone service in the International Settlement and French Concession of Shanghai. Under the terms of the contract the telephone service of Shanghai must be considerably extended and improved in the near future. This calls for 17,000 lines equipped for automatic service within 11 months, 22,000 within 12 months, 24.000 within 14 months, 30,000 within 18 months and 43,000 within 24 months.

The decision of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company to sell out its interests followed the report of B. O. Anson, an expert sent to Shanghai by the British Post Office to make recommendations regarding the sevice. During the latter part of 1929 he submitted his findings in which he expressed the opinion that heavy re-financing of the Telephone Company and conversion to automatic would be necessary. As a result it was decided by the advisory committee of the Telephone Company that the best way out would be to sell the company outright and they called for tenders. Three companies tendered, as a result of which the I. T. & T. were recommended by the advisory committee and the board of directors as being the most acceptable to take over the old company.

The I. T. & T. is, as its name implies, an international concern operating extensive services in many countries of Europe and South America. They also control many trans-ocean and international radio telephone links. This is the first time that they have taken over any telephone company in the Far East. The company which will operate in Shanghai is American, being registered under the laws of the State of Delaware, U. S. A.

The Chinese agitation regarding the sale of the Telephone Company and the granting of a 40-year franchise to a foreign firm abated somewhat during the week. Local vernacular papers admitted that there was little possibility of preventing the transfer of the company to the I. T. & T., but declared that they were still going to oppose the sale. The papers demanded that the I. T. & T. register with the National Government.

Japanese Government Helps Schools in China

It will be of interest to the American Community in China, which receives no educational support whatever from the U.S. Government, to note that at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Japanese Residents Corporation matters concerning the grant of the Japanese Government for furthering education in Japanese schools at Shanghai and constructing a wall at the Japanese western district school were discussed. The Japanese Government made a grant of Yen 68,500 for the year 1930, which was an increase of Yen 3,000 over the previous year. The meeting resolved to request the Foreign Office, through Mr. Shigemitsu, Acting Japanese Minister to China, not to reduce the amount of the government grant for Japanese schools in Shanghai for 1931.

THE CHINA TIMES

is the only Chinese Daily Newspaper that has a definite Editorial Policy—that of advocating goodwill, justice, and peace; noted for its most educational and constructive comments and criticisms on the important topics of the day; unequaled for its modern and scientific method of news presentation; always taking lead among the contemporaries; unrivaled in printing on account of its very latest printing press; with these has come an ever increasing popularity and circulation which gives the paper an enviable position as an effective advertising medium.

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IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 381)

installed. It was stated that the present system of placing sole responsibility in the hands of the managing-director had not been satisfactory and as a result the Minister of Communication had recommended a change in the form of control. A joint meeting of government officials and stockholders of the company will be held shortly to consider the question. It was not stated whether the recent murder of T. C. Chao, government-appointed managing director of the company had anything to do with the recent decision to abolish the post of managing director. According to the Ministry of Communications last week Tsai Tso-ping has been appointed to the post of managing director, but it is not known whether he will serve. In an interview which appeared in one of the Shanghai newspapers, Mr. Tsai, the new appointee claimed that the company was losing $100,000 monthly.

Tong Shao-yi Would Negotiate $20,000,000 Loan

Tong Shao-yi, former premier and for many years a leader in the Kuomintang, who is now director of the so-called Sun Yat-sen "model" district and the new Chinese "free-port" of Tangchiahuan, near Canton has announced his intention of negotiating a $20,000,000 foreigh loan to cover the cost of preliminary dredging and other work necessary for the development of the new port. According to his statement, Mr. Tong is shortly visiting Nanking for the purpose of obtaining the authorization of the National Government for the loan. While the plans for the new "free-port" have not been made public, it was stated that the Committee having charge of the project is planning the construction of a series of municipal wharves and godowns as well as the preliminary dredging necessary to make the port accessible for ocean shipping. Chinese interests hope, in time, to make Tangchiahuan a rival of Hongkong.

Civil Litigants Must Attempt Mediation Before Legal Action

According to a report from Nanking on August 1, the newly promulgated law governing mediation in civil disputes and procedure of mediation is expected to do away with much unnecessary and expensive litigation in the courts. A spokesman of the Judicial Yuan in reference to the new law stated that it stipulated that before a civil action is brought in the Court, that a settlement through mediation must first be attempted and the Courts have been instructed not to entertain petitions in civil actions unless mediation had first been attempted. The law provides for the organization of a mediation bureau which will be attached to all courts, the board to be composed of three members to be selected by the parties to the dispute with a judge of the court acting as chairman. Legal practitioners are prohibited from serving as mediators. The purpose of the new regulation, according to the Judicial Yuan, is to relieve parties to civil disputes from heavy expenditures for professional services and also to relieve the courts from congestion caused by the filing of cases which might be mediated.

More Orders Against Use of Foreign Goods and Luxuries

The Shanghai District Government, on August 1, issued a further proclamation urging the Chinese people to consume only native-made goods and to abstain from the use of foreign luxuries. The proclamation also called upon Chinese manufacturers to reduce the selling prices of their products and to improve their manufacturing methods.

In connection with the Government's campaign to increase Chinese industrial production, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor recently submitted to the Executive Yuan detailed plans for the establishment of a number of factories in the lines of woolen mills, leather tanneries, metal works and chemical establishments. It was recommended that steps be taken by the National Government to subsidize manufacturing establishments as well as grant them special privileges such as tax reduction, exemption from transit duties on China-manufactured products, etc. The Chekiang Provincial Government recommended the holding of a National Native Products Conference by the Central Government at an early date.

Shanghai's Growth Surpasses all Predictions

According to a pamphlet isssued by the Asia Realty Company of Shanghai on August 1, Shanghai, with adjoining Chinese cities now has a total population of 2,936.123, considerably in excess of a prediction made in 1925 that the city would have a population of 2,500,000 by 1935. The previous prediction was made by a special commission appointed to investigate traffic problems and upon which investigation the present program of street-widening is being carried out.

The realty company's pamphlet, which dealt with real estate investments attributed much of the population increase to disturbed conditions in the interior of the country, but claimed that the major reason for the growth was the increase in the commercial importance of the city as the country's chief commercial and industrial center and center for imports and exports. It was claimed that the present growth in population, if continued, probably would result in a population between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 by 1940.

Construction work in the Shanghai district includes a new hospital building for Saint Marie's Hospital in the French Concession, the cost to be Tls 180,000 and to be completed by December 31 of this year. The hospital is administered by the Kiangnan Missions of the Catholic Church and the French municipal authorities.

Statistical Department Compiles Vast Information

The Statistical Department of the Legislative Yuan, according to an announcement made public on July 30 has completed the compilation of statistics dealing with birth and death rates, health conditions and cost of living, domestic and foreign trade, exports and imports, prices of commodities, agriculture and mining. It was stated that publications dealing with these subjects are now available for the public. The compilations have been arranged under six headings as follows:

1. Agriculture—statistics of farmers, farms, farm implements; charts showing the ratio of farmers to the community.
2. Population and Households—statistics of the living conditions of the various classes of people, incomes and cost of living.
3. Prices of Commodities—index numbers of retail and wholesale prices in various important cities.
4. Trade, Industry, Communications and Finance—statistics of goods transported on Government railways, trade returns, exports and imports for the past twenty-five years, statistics and index numbers of the tonnage of vessels entering Chinese ports, index numbers of the transit duties for the past twenty-five years, currency conditions.
5. Government Officials—statistics of the age, sex, place of birth and qualifications of Provincial and Central Government officials, comparative salaries of the various grades of officials.
6. Health Matters—monthly mortality statistics of various infectious and contagious diseases; vital statistics.

Foreigners Contribute to Repairs in Forbidden City

General and Mrs. William Crozier have donated six thousand dollars toward the repairs of the two corner towers of the south wall of the Forbidden City, Peiping, according to the *Kuo Wen* news agency. The sum is half of the estimated cost of putting the two dilapidaten towers into condition, and the Chinese authorities id charge of the Forbidden City have raised the other half. It is expected that work will be started shortly. General and Mrs. Crozier's gift is the third one to be given by foreigners for the repair of buildings in the Forbidden City, and will no doubt stimulate further gifts from Chinese and foreign friends of the Palace Museum.

The China Foundation has just made an annual grant of $50,000 for three years to the Palace Museum for improving its exhibition halls and putting up fire-proof stacks, so that it may be expected that the art objects in the Palace Museum will be better preserved.

Many Accidents and Deaths on Shanghai-Nanking Line

Statistics covering the first six months of 1930 show that there was 143 accidents (63 fatal) on the Shanghai-Nanking railway line and 55 accidents (31 fatal) on the Shanghai-Hangchow line.

Sir Aurel Stein's Expedition into Turkestan

A recent Calcutta dispatch to the *Manchester Guardian* gave some details of the new expedition into Chinese Turkestan which is being undertaken by Sir Aurel Stein, the well-known expert on Oriental languages and archaeology. Sir Aurel Stein, who is 68, led his expedition out of Simla during the early part of June without any fuss or publicity. The expedition, which is expected to achieve results of first-class importance, has been made possible by Harvard University's contribution of G $100,000 and a grant of $10,000 annually for three years from the British Museum. Its aim is the exploration of the Lop Desert by way of the remarkable corridor south of the Tien Shan and Tarim basin, through which civilized China first learned of and had contact with another civilization of the far West, the culture of ancient Greece and Rome. The party intends to cross the Pamirs to Kashgar, thence by the famous corridor, and so *via* Aqusu, Kucha, and Kurla to the Lop desert and the Tarim basin. Hereabouts is the Loulan site where Sir A. Stein has done much work already. The desert is a dry but still salt crusted bed of an old sea, and to live in it and to find a way through it are alike very considerable tasks.

National Anti-Opium Association Reiterates Policy

In commemoration of its sixth anniversary, the National Anti-Opium Association of China has issued a statement reiterating its aims and policies and asking for public support and sympathy.

In the statement the Association describes the double danger with which China is confronted: the production of opium in the country and the smuggling of illicit drugs from abroad. The Association deplores the fact that, due to political disturbances, the results of suppression laws have not been so satisfactory as would be expected, and in some areas they are totally ignored.

As regards morphia addiction, the Association is convinced that at its present rate of increase, morphia and not opium will soon become the curse of China, unless she can be protected from foreign narcotics. Cases are cited where progress against opium is offset by increased morphia addiction, which situation the Association describes as the replacement of an evil with one of a worse kind.

Ministry of Communications Asks for Action on Cable Negotiations

With a view to reaching a final settlement of the foreign cable contracts, the Ministry of Communications has sent a letter to the three cable companies (the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific) urging them to send representatives to the third session of the cable conference at Nanking at an early date, according to the *Shunpao*, leading Chinese daily.

The letter points out that a month has elapsed since the second conference during which the local offices of the cable companies have been awaiting instructions from their head offices and up until now nothing definite has been learned. Chwang Chi-hui, director of the telegraph department of the Ministry of Communications, arrived in Shanghai during the week to make arrangements for the forthcoming conference.

Capt. Robert Dollar Visiting China in September

Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar steamship interests, is sailing from San Francisco on September 12 for a trip to the Far East and expects to spend considerable time in China and elsewhere. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Dollar. Capt. Dollar is now 86 years of age, but enjoys excellent health and takes an active interest in the affairs of his company which now extends to practically all parts of the world.

Detachment of "Green Howards" Sent to Hankow

One hundred and ten British troops of the 2nd Battalion Green Howards embarked on the steamer *Siangwo* at Shanghai for service at Hankow, where they are due August 10. Five officers are in command. These troops will support the units of the British Navy now in that port.

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Strained Labor Situation in Shanghai Easier

The labor situation in Shanghai became somewhat easier the middle of the week following the trouble of the previous few days in which the strike of tramway workers in the French Concession and the threatened strike of post office employes held the center of attention. It was predicted that August 1, International Red Day, would aggravate the situation, but it passed off with only minor demonstrations, including a few arrests, and did not affect the strike situation to any great extent.

Police precautions were taken throughout the district of Greater Shanghai by both the foreign and Chinese authorities to prevent disturbances on August 1. The proverbial barbed-wire entanglements were brought out and put in readiness to be placed at street intersections while special police patrols were sent out in the districts where trouble was expected.

During the forenoon some 600 students attempted to demonstrate, but their plans miscarried and after 16 had been arrested the crowd quieted down. Nanking Road was, as usual, the center of the attempted demonstration. Their activities started at the corner of Thibet and Nanking Roads and moved toward the Bund. The ringleaders made the work of the police more difficult by dispersing through the crowds in ones and twos, throwing a handful of pamphlets into the air, shouting a slogan or so and beating a hasty retreat into an alleyway or into the center of a group of spectators. The number taking part in this angle of the demonstration could hardly be approximated as their methods of working were too subtle to follow.

Nanking Road at many places was jammed—mostly with crowds that had gathered in anticipation of seeing a gigantic Communist demonstration which had been promised them. Although at times it seemed that part of the crowds were in sympathy with the Communists it is believed that few of them were actually concerned in the demonstration.

The threatened strike of postal employes was averted on August 4 when a compromise was reached at a meeting of representatives of the postal employes' unions and Wei Yi-foo, Director-General of Posts, who came from Nanking to mediate.

The authorities, according to the *North-China Daily News*, accepted unconditionally the following demands: The accounts and budget of the Postal Service shall be published periodically; secretaries of the Directorate-General of Posts shall not be treated on the same basis as postal employes; postmen who have had 15 years' service or more to their credit may be promoted to the rank of sorters (yuan-wu-chu); aged or incapacitated postmen shall be transferred to the indoor staff. The publication of the "Post Office Gazette" shall be resumed.

The following demands were modified and accepted: As from August, postal employes throughout the country shall be granted a special monthly rice allowance of $2; Postal employes who have served more than one year and less than 10 years shall be granted an "encouragement gratuity" of 1-1|4 month at the end of each year, while those who have served more than 10 years shall receive a gratuity of 1-1|2 month.

The other demands presented and under consideration are: The minimum amount of wages of the messengers hereafter shall be $15 a month and the maximum amount $21, a month; Messengers who, after three years' service, fail in their examination for posts as sorters (yuan-wu-chu) shall be made servants (tingtsai); Negotiations regarding the new scale of wages for sorters shall be completed between representatives of the Postal Workers Union and the postal authorities in two months and the new scale shall come in force from July 1; and the question of postal empoyes' period of leave shall be settled in one month and then put into effect.

According to the Shanghai *Times* of August 3, the Chinese authorities were of the opinion that Communist influence was behind the threatened strike. In spite of the settlement of the trouble postmen in the Shanghai Post Office are said to be still agitating against Liu Shu-fan, Director-General of the Savings and Money Order Bureau.

The strike of Workers in the French Tramway Company, which has been going on for more than a month, continued and further complications threatened an early settlement on August 6 when union leaders announced that they did not intend to call an end to the affair until the company had agreed to take back every striker.

The authorities of the Greater Shanghai Municipality entered the negotiations as mediators between the Tramway Company and the strikers and discussions on August 5 were thought to have settled the major points of difference, but the declaration of August 6 by the union leaders put the negotiations at a standstill. Hsu Yah-ming, head of the union declared that the strikers were prepared to accept the small increase in wages offered by the company, but declared that the workers would not return until every one was taken back, including those being held by the French police. Payment on a full-time basis was also demanded.

A pistol duel between six strikers and four members of the French police was staged on Route Tenant de la Tour on the evening of August 4 and resulted in the arrest of two alleged communist who are said to be at the bottom of most of the agitation. Although a dozen shots were exchanged no one was injured. The shooting was the result of information received by the French police that agitators were planning the assassination of a loyal tramway official. The men were seen sitting in a motor car and were reported to the police. A squad of French police went out and the exchange of shots and the two arrests resulted.

Foreign Women in Interior Attacked by Bandit-Soldiers

Two atrocities were committed against foreign women in the interior of China during the week, according to *Reuter* news agency reports received in Shanghai, one occurring in the district not far from Nanking and the other in northern Fukien.

A Nanking dispatch on August 5 stated that Mrs. A. R. J. Hearne, wife of the engineer-in-chief of the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, was attacked in her bedroom at her home in Puchen, a few miles from Pukow, by a Chinese soldier and was wounded to such an extent that she had to be taken to the Nanking University Hospital. The soldier is alleged to have used a bayonet in his attack. Her cries were heard by her husband, who was sleeping in a bedroom near by and he rushed to her assistance, but not before the attacker had escaped.

The other instance of attack on a foreign woman was reported in a *Reuter* dispatches from Peiping on Aug. 6. The messages stated that Miss E. Nettleton, who was captured together with a Miss Harrison early in July while travelling between Chungan and Kienningfu, northern Fukien, had one of her fingers cut off by her Communist-bandit captors. It was sent to a Chinese Christian pastor together with a demand of $50,000 for the release of the two captives. It is believed that the the Communists threatened to cut off Miss Nettleton's other fingers if the ransom were not forthcoming, the message stated. Both women are British subjects and are connected with the Church Missionary Society. Shortly after their capture the district Communist government sent out a letter to the effect that both women would be killed unless $100,000 were sent them.

A further *Reuter* regort from London on August 6 stated that the Church Missionary Society had authorized its representative in Foochow to pay the ransom demanded by the bandits, if the British Consul considerd such a course necessary to secure the release of the captured women missionaries, Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison.

Chinese Ministry Forbids Entry of "White" Labor into China

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has issued an order to all provincial and municipal officials in China, instructing them that all types of foreign laborers be prohibited from entering the country. Foreign laborers, the order states, have been increasing in numbers throughout China during the last four or five years and if permitted to continue entering the country soon will seriously jeopardize the security of the Chinese laboring classes.

The order further points out that it is the White Russian class that the Chinese have most to fear and that competition between the two races has become exceptionally keen in certain sections of the country.

American Press Sees Chaos Ahead in China

Widespread editorial comment has been occasioned in the press of the United States because of the Communist seizure of Changsha and other difficulties of the National Government at Nanking, according to a *United Press* telegram from Washington August 3.

The New York *Evening Post* characterized the China situation as "chaos worse than for years past" and says that communism is spreading like a prairie fire throughout the country. Foreigners in China are threatened with expulsion, in the view of the *Post*, while the general upheaval is tearing up the very roots of Chinese civilization.

The Baltimore *Sun*, known as a liberal organ, suggests that the struggles in China will continue for decades. With the power in Nanking apparently weakening, according to the *Sun*, this newspaper is surprised that foreigners have escaped relatively lightly up to the present time. The *Sun* is of the view that the patience of the Government of the United States has been justified, in order to enable China to determine her true destiny regardless of the time required or the extent of the suffering entailed.

The Washington *Star* calls attention to the fact that three antagonistic circles—the Northerners, the Government at Nanking and the Communists and other Southerners,—are fighting without indication as to when a cessation may be anticipated or a solution found except in the matter of reported conversations involving Chang Hsueh-liang and Wang Ching-wei. These reports are considered significant by the *Star*. The Chinese National Government gave notice at Washington August 4 through the Chinese Legation to the State Department that it declines to assume responsibility for the safety of Americans at Hankow. It warned the United States to withdraw American citizens from the danger zones.

Shanghai "Evening Post" and Shanghai "Mercury" Merge

Arrangements were made during the week whereby the Shanghai *Mercury* will be merged with the Shanghai *Evening Post*, according to an announcement in the *Evening Post* on August 6. Beginning August 11 the two papers will be published under the name of *The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*.

The announcement read in part: "This joining of forces has been effected in order to give to Shanghai the best possible evening newspaper. No effort will be spared to retain all that has been most desirable in the Shanghai *Mercury* and to re-establish and perpetuate the high aims and ideals which were the foundation of that venerable institution.....Adequate staff, mechanical equipment and premises all are being provided. Both early and late editions are contemplated, as well as a Sunday morning issue. The policy of the institution will be governned by its sense of responsibility to the whole community of Shanghai, a just and friendly consideration for the Chinese and their tremendous problems, and a steadfast insistence on clean fair play."

District Court Judge Rules on Chinese Property on Extra-Settlement Roads

Judge Loo in the Special District Court August 5 denied jurisdiction in a case filed by the Stamp Tax Bureau of the Special District against the Ming Sing Hosiery, 482 North Szechuen Road, for failure to affix tax stamps on their receipts. Such cases are now being brought by the Municipal Council's legal representative. The shopman's plea that the shops along North Szechuen Road are in Chinese territory was upheld by Judge Loo, who dismissed the case. The Stamp Tax Bureau was instructed to file another suit in the Shanghai District Court, Nantao, which he considers has competent jurisdiction over the shop.

Examination for District Magistrates Held at Chinkiang

Almost 500 candidates for appointment as district magistrates in Kiangsu province attended the preliminary examination at the Provincial Government building in Chinkiang, August. 4. The candidates were first submitted to a physical examination, but only 381 passed this test. The Examination Committee announced that only those physically qualified would be allowed to sit for the oral and written examinations which followed.

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Commissioner of Customs

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World Unity as Seen by a Confucian

BY C. KUANGSON YOUNG*

IF RELIGION is identified with mystical, supernatural, worship. For Confucius said: "We know death, when we do not know life....Man need not concern himself with what lies beyond him. Lead a good life... He who leads a good life need fear neither Heaven, nor men, nor his own conscience".

Confucianism is religion, for it teaches the tenet of feeling of brotherhood and fellowship that is fundamental in every religion. Confucianism has gone further; it teaches *universal* feeling of fellowship as well as feeling of *universal* fellowship which binds not only men from a certain nationality or creed together, but binds all men together and makes possible the institution of a human society that is broad and international in outlook and tolerant and appreciative in attitude. This is the pass to world unity. His famous saying is: "Within the four seas, all are brethern".

This is the thought; this is the theory; this is the philosophy. It is ideal but idealistic. It has been taught but it has not been practiced. For over two thousand years, Confucianism has been the backbone of the Chinese society, but it has never been really the head; it only supports, it has not directed and does not direct the affairs of the practical sphere. It has not achieved that fellowship—that brotherhood—the Sage himself has spent his life advocating and all his followers spent theirs in expounding. It has succeeded in keeping the fire lit throughout the whole history of the Chinese nation since Confucius's time; it has failed in sending the fire into continuous flames to consume the jealousies, ambitions, and hatred that have from time to time been expressed in activities resulting in disaster and woe for the people.

Where Confucianism Failed

As Confucianism has failed in China to take the command, so has Christianity failed to take the command in the Christian world to direct all the forces that are readily at their disposal to the achievement of peace, brotherhood, and unity. While the failure of Confucianism lies in its inaction, that of Christianity lies in its action. By glorifying its own cause, Christianity has neglected that of others. By the admirable zeal and sincerity of its believers, the gospel has been preached to the exclusion of other religions. By overlooking the fundamental likeness of all religions and over-emphasizing the superficial and the form, it has provided the sparks that have caused the suspicion and clash all religions mean to mitigate and avoid. By its dogmatism, it has produced division and sectarianism.

Christianity is not my field to discuss; the least I wish to criticise it. The reason for my remarks is that I wish to avoid the misunderstanding that Confucianism alone has failed in arriving at the goal of world fellowship it has set out to teach.

The failure of Confucianism and the other religions to achieve world fellowship and unity lies, fundamentally, in their failure to effectively invade the field of practical politics and economics and solve their problems. Religion may be confined to the spiritual sphere; but spiritual unity alleviates very little, if at all, the state of affairs created by mundane disunity. The Threefold Movement, as I see it, therefore, is a welcome instrumentality through which the principle of world unity may be brought to live and last by its bringing together all nationalities, all races, all cultures, all religions, and all classes, with the view to securing better understanding and mutual appreciation.

My time is too limited to give an exposition of world unity in its entirety and detail. I shall only confine myself to outline the three points which I consider as absolutely necessary.

The Need for Unity

The world lacks unity, not because of the absence of principles for world unity; it is because of the absence of a state of psychology to put them into effect. Therefore, world unity, peace, and brotherhood, must be achieved not merely through disarmament, but the disarming of collective suspicion and dislike, group intolerance and discrimination, national hatred and greed. Secondly, we shall be on the right path if we attempt the radical revision of all the educational systems from their respective exclusively nationalistic views to an international outlook. (By the Educational systems, I mean to include the press, the Church, and every other channel through which the psychological background of a nation is formed.) Lastly, and this is extremely difficult, but important—there must be provisions for the just, fair and reasonable adjustment of the economic and political relationship among the existing national, religious, and class groups. These, and all these, are necessary to create a state of mind and a state of conditions which are conducive to peace, brotherhood, and unity of the whole human society.

Note: This was the substance of an address delivered by Mr. Young July 17 at the City Temple, London, before a gathering of some three hundred people who attended the meeting of The Threefold Movement. Mr. Young was formerly at the head of the publicity department of the National Government and is now touring Europe on a diplomatic investigation trip.

American Engineers to Build Large Steel Mill in Russia

The latest example of direct American aid to the Soviet Government is the contract signed with H. J. Freyn, president of the Freyn Engineering Company, by the Amtorg Trading Company in New York, providing plans for a steel mill with an eventual annual output of 1,000,000 metric tons to be built in the Kuznets Basin, Siberia, including a workers' town and regional plant to cost $150,000,000. This follows an earlier contract signed recently with the Arthur G. McKee firm of Cleveland for designs of a much larger plant, to be put up in the Urals with production of 2,500,000 tons annually.

American Sailor Drowned at Changsha While Swimming

Felix Alexander Brown, a water tender of the United States Navy, was drowned at Changsha on July 18. Brown was stationed aboard the U. S. S. *Palos* at Changsha last month under orders to stand by. He went swimming in the Siang River and suddenly disappeared beneath the water. Attempts to rescue him failed and his body was not recovered until nine hours later. Brown was 30 years old and was completing his second enlistment in the United States Navy. He leaves a mother, Mrs. Hattie Brown, of Greenville, Tennessee.

U. S. Navy Lieutenant's Wife Seeks Divorce

Sybil C. Martin, who is applying for a divorce, gave evidence at the U. S. Court for China August 4 before Judge Milton D. Purdy. Mrs. Martin petitioned the Court to grant her a divorce from Lieut. S. E. Martin of the U. S. Navy. C. P. Holcomb, representing the petitioner, mentioned that the suit was based on grounds of cruelty. Dr. Geo. Sellett watched the proceedings on behalf of the absent respondent.

Ezra Family Sells Frenchtown Estate

The Edward Ezra Estate, one of the largest owners of real property in Shanghai, during the week sold a huge block of land in Frenchtown with an area of more than ten acres for a sum of Tls. 1,354,500, which is the equivalent of a little more than half a million gold dollars. The property is situated at the corner of Ave. Joffre and Ave. Pottier. The purchasers are Chinese.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, July 31—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives from the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco a letter of apology from Harold Lloyd over the showing in China of the film "Welcome Danger" which raised a furore in Shanghai.—The Government air force bombs the Northern fronts at Kaifeng and Chengchow with airplanes.—Gen. Lu Tih-ping, chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government offers a reward of $50,000 dead or $100,000 alive for the capture of the notorious bandit chieftain, Chu Teh, who has been terrorizing the border districts of Fukien, Kwangtung and southern Kiangsi.

Friday, August 1—A campaign to eradicate fortune-telling and other practices which foster superstition among the people is to be launched and regulations have been formulated by the Ministry of Interior for its suppression.—An investigation made by the statistical department of the Legislative Yuan reveals that $400,000,000 are remitted annually to China by overseas Chinese.—The Chekiang Reconstruction Department announces plans for the installation of an electric plant and the construction of a motor road at Mokansan.

Saturday, August 2—Chekiang Provincial Government has issued an order prohibiting cigarette smoking among minors.—Conference of the directors of the Salt Smuggling Prevention Bureaux convenes in Shanghai.—The Chekiang Provincial Government reduces the levy on native-manufactured cotton yarn by 50 percent.—The State Council in Nanking orders appropriate compassionate grants to be conferred on the relatives of Chao Teh-chiao, director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company who was assassinated recently.

Sunday, August 3—Draft regulations providing for the investment of foreign capital and the flotation of Sino-foreign companies for mining enterprises in China submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining.—Two more Chinese gunboats ordered to Changsha to maintain peace and order in the city which was recently taken over by communists.—The Nanking Government discusses modification of the present system of managing the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

Monday, August 4.—A proclamation urging the people to consume only native-made goods is issued by the Shanghai District Government.—An industrial delegation is being organized by leading business men in Nanking to inspect conditions in Szechuen and start the development of the rich resources of the province.—The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor starts on a program for the improvement of the Chinese silk export trade.

Tuesday, August 5.—The Greater Shanghai Municipality requests the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to open negotiations immediately for the recovery of the extra-Settlement roads.—A delegation of Tibetan representatives arrives in Nanking and submits a report on conditions there.—The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor rejects the petition of the Shanghai Native Cigarette Manufacturers' Guild urging exemption from taxation and points out that such a measure would seriously affect the credit of Government loans secured on the tobacco tax.

Wednesday, August 6.—Direct wireless communication established between Chinkiang and Hangchow, the respective capitals of Kiangsu and Chekiang.—One lone woman and 362 male candidates attend the second day civil service examination for the appointment of district magistrates for Kiangsu province at Chinkiang.—The Ministry of Railways announces that it will discontinue the sending of honor graduates abroad for study and only the highly qualified will be assigned to the Railways to acquire experience. Formerly 20 graduates of Chiaotung University were sent abroad and 1,000 apprenticed to the railways.

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U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	75½	8.91
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	95	7.07
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	95	8.02
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	83¼	7.35
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99	7.09
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105¼	6.08
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	83½	7.49
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	93⅞	5.96
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	102½bid	6.17
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	73	8.50
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96	6.39
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	50½	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	92 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	81	7.41
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	225⅛	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	36¼	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	46½	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	46¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	74¼	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	32⅛	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	58¾	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	166⅜	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	41½	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	39	—
State of Minas Geraes Series A	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	73	9.18
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	90½	6.80
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	90¼	6.74
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	107	4.93
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	88	7.20
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	91¼	7.32
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	87	6.52
German General Electric	6 % May 1, 1948	96	6.38
Pennsyivania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	95	6.46
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	62½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	55	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	53	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	32½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	42	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	69½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	25	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	20	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 6th August, 1930.

There is very little to report of incident or change in our market this week, which has been further restricted by a Bank Holiday on Monday, the 4th inst. Conditions in the interior grow from bad to worse, and the destruction of a town of the importance of Changsha illuminates the fate of many smaller towns and villages at the hands of revolting desperadoes. It would be strange if the latter half of 1930 will show any improvement in business, export or import, over the situation in the first half of the year.

Silver:—has been reported fron London as featureless and only a small business passing, practically unchanged in New York. On the 31st ulto. it was 16d. for near and $15\frac{15}{16}$d. forward, and closes to-day at $15\frac{15}{16}$d. and 15⅞.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 31st ult. was 1/6¼d., which has since remained unchanged.

On the 2nd inst. rates were not quite so steady, and $1/6\frac{7}{16}$d. and G. $37\frac{7}{16}$ were about the best available for Tel. Transfer, the Gold Bar closing at 581.

On resuming business yesterday after the Holiday a steady tone was manifest, with very little business, at the same levels, but this morning a firmer tone developed, and at noon we closed with the following rates obtainable by merchants:—T/T on London 1/6½d., T/T on New York G. $37⅝, 4 m/s Credits 1/7d. and G. $38½, Yen Cross rate $49\frac{7}{16}$, Yen 130½, Gold Bar 577.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

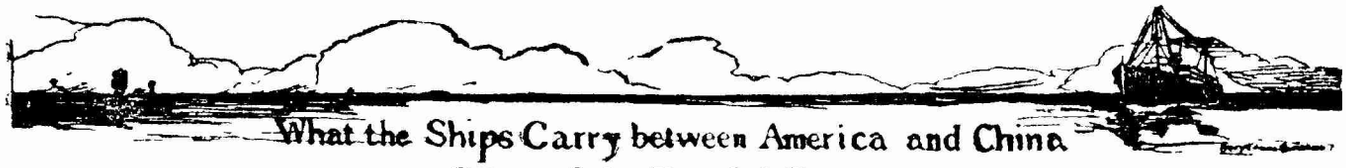
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 113,160,000 an increase of Tls. 977,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 150,980,000 a decrease of $ 610,000
Estimated value Tls. 221,865,000 as against Tls. 182,602,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday July 31	Friday Aug. 1	Saturday Aug. 2	Monday Aug. 4	Tuesday Aug. 5	Wed. Aug 6
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*		*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/5.990	1/6¼	1/6¼	1/6¼		1/6¼	1/6¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/6¼	1/5⅞	1/6¼		1/6	1/6
4 m/s ,,	—	$1/6\frac{7}{16}$	$1/6\frac{7}{16}$	$1/6\frac{7}{16}$		$1/6\frac{7}{16}$	$1/6\frac{7}{16}$
T/T India	100,820	102½	102½	102½		102½	102½
T/T France	926,440	941	941	941		941	941
T/T On N.Y.	36,480	37	37	37		37	37
Demand		37	37	37		37	37
T/T Hamburg R. M.		155	155	155		155	155
T/T H'kong	84.940	84½nom.	84½nom.	84½nom.		84½nom.	84½nom.
T/T Japan	135.450	133¼	133¼	133¼		133¼	133¼
T/T Batavia	90.510	92	92	92		92	92
T/T Straits	154.520	152¼	152¼	152¼		152¼	152¼
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1/6.990	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7¼		1/7¼	1/7¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/7⅜	1/7⅜	1/7⅜		1/7⅜	1/7⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/7.240	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½		1/7½	1/7½
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	984.000	990	990	990		990	990
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	38.400	38¾	38¾	38¾		38¾	38¾
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	39¼	39¼	39¼		39¼	39¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	Aug. 6
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	16	16	16		15⅞	$15\frac{15}{16}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 34½	G.$ 34⅝	G.$ 34⅜		G.$ 34¼	G.$ 34½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 582.30	Tls. 582.70	Tls. 580.00		Tls. 577.10	Tls. 577.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	112.6	112.50	112.60		112.50	112.80
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.825	72.8625	72.85		72.875	72.90
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%		1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

BANK HOLIDAY — HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 122.82
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 487⅛
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	$2\frac{3}{4}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5¾
,, 4 ,,	$2\frac{7}{8}$%	Hongkong on London	T/T $1/3\frac{9}{16}$
,, 6 ,,	$2\frac{11}{16}$%	Kobe on London	T/T $2/0\frac{15}{16}$



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

SEIKYO MARU, June 19.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw.....Bls.	200 Pls.	699
Carbon Black.....	,,	176

TAIPINGYANG, June 21.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...Bls.	10 Pls.	9.75
Tea, Black:		
Keemun, Kiukiang ...	,,	7
Other kinds, Kiukang	,,	158
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	55
Brassware	,,	17
Bristles, Assorted	,,	404
Egg Albumen, Dired.....	,,	209
Egg Albumen, Frozen ...	,,	17
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	,,	165
Egg Yolk, Frozen.....	,,	944
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen..	,,	33
Feathers Goose	,,	167
Hides, Buffalo	,,	146
Hides, Cow	,,	192
Oil, Wood	,,	10,829
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	8,400
Wool, Sheep's	,,	196
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	713
Skins, Sheep,	Pcs.	5,000
Lace, Cotton and Linen..	Hk. Tls.	11,252

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, June 23
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Nainossks	Pcs.	140
Cotton Piece Goods	Yds	319
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	Pls.	10
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Bolts.....	,,	20
Cotton Cordage.....	,,	4
Gum Shellac.....	,,	4
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	700
50 per cent. strength	,,	55
Ink, Printing	,,	2
Lard.....	,,	7
Milk, Condensed	,,	77
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	124
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	1,160
Paper, Art Printing	,,	21
Paper, Writing.....	,,	19
Soda, Bicarbonate of.....	,,	150
Sulphur, Black.....	,,	421
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	11
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	275
Buttonr.....	Gross	350
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Machinery, & Parts of...		
.....	GUnits	84,492

GUDRUN MAERSK, June 23.
Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tubes	Pls.	225
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Cut.....	Pls.	383
Tinned Plates, Waste..	,,	243
,, ,, Scraps..	,,	347
,, ,, Strips..	,,	351
Gum Resin	,,	1,738
Paper, Writing.....	,,	52
Paper, Coated	,,	62
Paper, Duplex Board.....	,,	3,747
Sugar of Milk	,,	202
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,523
Machines, Sewing.....	Pcs.	162
Motor-cars, Parts of ...	G.Units	17,463

SILVERPALM, June 25.
(Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw.....Bls.	100 Pls.	3,501
Aluminium	,,	10
Tinned Plates, Plain.....	,,	1,128
Ammonia, Sulphate of ...	,,	15
Gum Resin	,,	2,212
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,626
20 per cent. strength	,,	628
Paints, Coated	,,	1,606
Paper, Unclassed	,,	141
Sulphur Black	,,	1,068
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,881
Tobacco, Stalk.....	,,	922
Machines, Sewing.....	Pcs.	1
Rubber Tires, Solid:		
For Motor Cars & .....Trucks	,,	25
Typewriters	,,	50
Dyes, Aniline.....Pkgs	106	
.....	GUnits	5,120
Machinery	,,	4,744
Motor-cars, Parts of.....	,,	614
Turpentine, Vegetable ...	Galls.	138

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Uncertain Business Done 1,221,490

August 6.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Aug. 2	Aug 4
37⅜	21⅞	Adams Express	27½	27⅛
156½	108¼	American Can	132¾	131½
101¾	56¼	American &Foreign Power	74⅜	73½
100⅞	51⅛	American Rolling Mill ..	57⅜	56⅜
79½	53	American Smelting	68⅝	68⅝
274¼	200⅛	American Tel. & Tel. ..	216	214⅛
269½	197	American Tobacco "B" ..	254⅜	254¼
124⅞	78⅛	American Water Works ..	93⅛	92⅞
81½	44⅛	Anaconda Copper	51	50⅝
58⅜	30⅛	Atlantic Refining	37¾	37½
122⅜	98¼	Baltimore & Ohio	103	104
110¼	75¾	Bethlehem Steel	84	83½
50½	23⅝	Borg Warner	29½	30½
33⅜	13	Calumet & Helca	16	15½
226¾	184⅜	Canadian Pacific Railway	186	186
125⅛	95	Chicago Rock Island.. ..	Mutl.	102
43	24	Chrysler..	29⅞	30
44¼	24⅛	Cities Service, Common ..	29	28¾
87	58⅛	Columbia Gas & Electric..	64⅛	64⅛
37⅜	16⅝	Columbia Graphaphone ..	18	17¾
20¼	12⅝	CommonwealthSouthern..	14	14
6¼	3⅜	,, war.	3⅞	3⅞
136⅞	96⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	110	108⅞
30½	18⅜	Continental Oil	21⅝	21⅜
111⅜	87½	Corn Products	95	93⅛
14⅞	6½	Curtiss Wright, Common..	7⅛	7¾
145¼	100⅛	Du Pont de Nemours.. ..	117⅝	116
255¼	175	Eastman Kodak	211⅝	214
117⅞	70¼	Electric Bond & Share ..	83¼	82¼
63¾	35⅛	Eire Railway	Mutl.	41⅛
57⅜	16	Fox Film "A"	46½	46⅛
95⅜	60⅛	General Electric..	72¼	72⅜
61¼	46⅛	General Food	54½	54¾
54¼	37½	General Motors	47	46⅝
106⅞	75⅛	General Railway Signal ..	Mutl.	80
47⅞	34½	Gold Dust	40¾	40¼
58	22½	Goodrich Rubber..	26½	25⅛
96⅞	54⅞	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	62⅜	63¾
59⅞	18	Granby	24¾	25
109			96⅜	96½
75¾	70	Hershey Chocolate	Mutl.	69½
14½	55¾	International Cement ..	6¼	6⅛
	5	International Combu. Eng.		
115¾	76	International Harvester ..	84⅝	82½
44⅜	21	International Nickel.. ..	23⅜	23⅜
58⅜	36	International Printers Ink	Mutl.	37¾
7⅝	2⅞	International Products ..	Unq	Unq
77⅜	40⅛	International Tel.& Tel. ..	46⅞	46⅛
148⅜	74	Johns Manville	88	88½
63¾	37½	Kemecott Copper..	40	39⅞
35⅜	23¾	Kreuger & Toll	28⅛	28⅛
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	25¾	25⅛
114⅜	85	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	95	94¾
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	72	71¾
44⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	27⅜	27
49⅞	31	Montgomery Ward	35⅞	35¾
32	15½	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	16¾	17
192¾	150¾	New York Central	166	166
107⅛	72	Pacific Lighting	79	78
23⅜	12½	Packard Motor Car	15	15
77¼	48⅝	Paramount—Publix Corp	59½	59½
86⅞	69⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad ..	75	74¾
16½	10⅛	Pennroad Corporation ..	11½	11⅝
44¾	29⅛	Philips Petroleum	33¼	33½
123¾	81½	Public Service of N. Jersey	93¼	92¼
69⅜	32½	Radio Corporation	44¾	44½
58⅝	45¼	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	51	51
100⅝	59⅝	Sears Roebuck	66½	66¾
25⅛	18	Shell Union	19⅜	19⅝
94⅛	22¼	Simmons Company	25	25
72	52⅝	Southern California Edison	57⅜	Mutl.
129¼	84⅛	Standard Gas & Electric..	97⅞	97
84⅞	58	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	73¾	73⅜
40⅜	30	Standard Oil of New York	32¾	32¼
60½	52⅛	Texas Corporation	52⅞	52⅞
67⅜	48⅜	Texas Gulf Sulphur	59	59
89¼	59¼	Timken Roller Bearing ..	67	66
47⅜	21¼	Trans America	23⅛	22⅞
106⅜	60⅛	Union Carbide & Carbon	74	74⅛
242¾	200	Union Pacific Railway ..	220¼	222¾
99	43½	United Aircraft & Transp't	61¾	61⅜
59	28⅞	United Corporation	33	32⅞
49⅜	31¼	United Gas Improvement	35½	35¾
8⅞	4⅜	United Dry Docks	5⅜	Unq
198¾	151⅝	U. S. Steel	169¼	169
143¼	49⅞	Vanadium	101¼	100½
80¼	38½	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	35⅝	36
201	124¼	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	149⅜	148⅛
72⅜	51⅝	Woolworth	59⅝	59⅞
		Call Money	2%	2½%

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